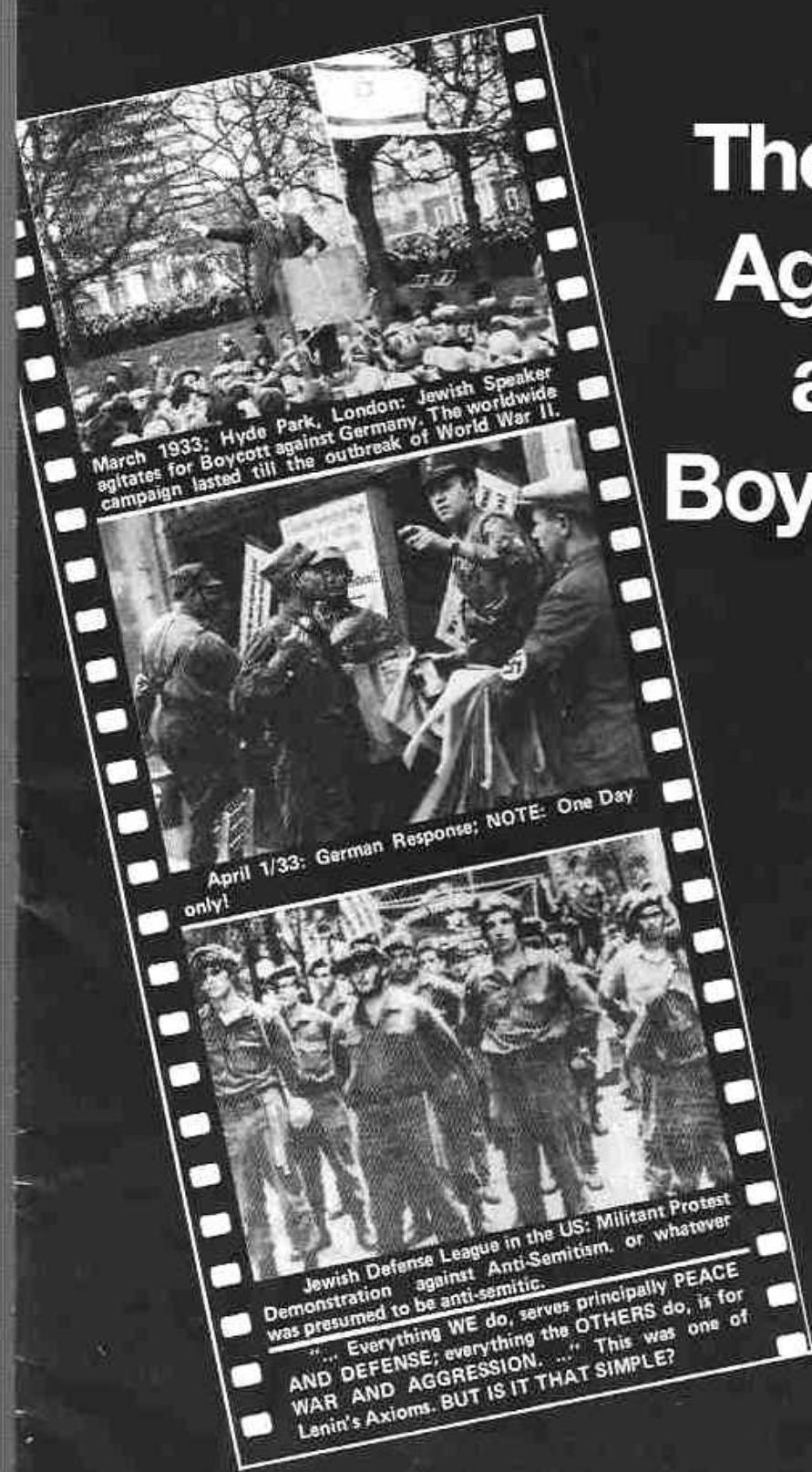


Dipl. Pol. Udo Walendy

The Transfer Agreement and the Boycott Fever 1933



Historical Facts No. 26.

Scientific Publication

Dipl. Pol. **Udo Walendy**

The Transfer Agreement and the Boycott Fever 1933

This pamphlet has been examined by experts to ensure that neither content nor format violate laws of the Federal Republic of Germany, nor to be "Morally harmful to Adolescents".

"... Ashamed and humiliated...."

Stourbridge, Mar. 16/84 (AP).

The British Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, said in a speech Friday evening:

"Step by step, I have arrived at the conviction that the aims of Communism in Europe are sinister and fatal."

At the Nuremberg Trials, I, together with my Russian colleague, condemned Nazi Aggression and Terror.

I believe now that Hitler and the German People did not want war. But we declared war on Germany, intent on destroying it, in accordance with our principle of Balance of Power, and we were encouraged by the 'Americans' around Roosevelt.

We ignored Hitler's pleading, not to enter into war. Now we are forced to realise that Hitler was right. He offered us the co-operation of Germany; instead, since 1945, we have been facing the immense power of the Soviet Empire. I feel ashamed and humiliated to see that the aims we accused Hitler of, are being relentless pursued now, only under a different label."

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- "... Clearsighted Jews became uneasy even before 1933. They admitted that they had missed their opportunity during the Weimar Republic and had overdrawn their account.
- Ernst v. Weizsäcker "Erinnerungen", München, Leipzig, Freiburg 1950, S. 105, - Notice from March 27/33.

"The (West German) President asked me to make this announcement:
The responsibility for the outbreak of World War II rests on only one person, Hitler. ...
It is of no concern, whether other factors contributed....
The published documents and the testimonies of involved personalities are so plain that no serious historian is left with any doubts."

THE ONLY POWER TO CONSIDER

Jewish Daily Bulletin July 27/35:

"There is only one Power which really counts: The Power of Political Pressure. We Jews are the most powerful people on Earth, because we have this Power, and we know how to apply it."

The Perspective of the Intimidated Democrat

When I was researching the subject of this pamphlet, people asked me if life would not be much "easier and less risky", if one would not deal at all with such a controversial matter, because even objective and matter-of-fact comments by a German national, they said, would only cause trouble.

This attitude invites the following principal statement on my part: Anyone who argues in this vein, will automatically exclude himself from any independent political debate, thus surrendering the thinking and political leadership and the development of his own people as well as that of mankind in general to those, who by reason of their standing in society, their economic power and their authority in law and law enforcement, will simply crush the backbone of the moderates, the reserved, the noble and the experts who will be intimidated, frightened and forced into economic and intellectual dependence. One only needs to look around — in the spheres of influence of the super powers in East and West — to discover precisely the basic evil and to recognize it as such.

A few examples shall suffice:

1) German Nationals, including the 18 million refugees, who dare to describe East Prussia, Pomerania, East Brandenburg, Silesia, the Sudeten or West Prussia as legitimate German territories, and who call the expulsion of millions of people a violation of international law and an immense injustice by any standard, will at once be silenced with "arguments" such as "Fascists, get out, Revengist, Militarist, War Criminal", or worse.

3.280,000 Germans died under the most bestial circumstances during this expulsion. This has been substantiated beyond a doubt as a historical fact, and we are expected not to equate these crimes with certain other alleged crimes, of which "Judicial Notice" is usually taken by German courts, and which to question

is considered an indictable offense.¹⁾

2) In the Communist East, anyone denying or refuting Germany's sole responsibility for the war, insisting that an impartial investigation be carried out, would have been incarcerated long ago for "Instigation to boycott". According to the Western democrats, always purporting "Tolerance", such a man is likely to be ranked amongst the "Ewiggestrigen (Always thinking in terms of yesterday)", "Hatemongers", "Jugendgefährder (morally harmful to adolescents)", the "Incorrígibles", the "Nazi-Agitators", in short, those people absolutely unworthy of any discussion, bordering, at best, on cases of the mentally incapacitated.

3) Although Commander in Chief Eisenhower had "No idea of political conditions prevailing in Europe"²⁾, he was nevertheless concerned principally with the "Annihilation of as many Germans as possible" and he declared at the start of the Roer-Offensive:

"I hope that every German west of the Rhine River and wherever we attack, will be destroyed."³⁾

The Russian Chief Propagandist, for that matter, continuously incited the already hateful and politically fanatisized Red Army to kill all Germans — men, women and children alike — declaring them sub-human.

A merciless bombing campaign was aimed at the extermination of the German population, and its victims were mostly women and children. Those Germans opposed to the leadership were denied any opportunity of making peace offers on their own to the Allied leaders.

This immense tragedy is nowadays considered "Liberation", and this perversion of official parlance is generally referred to as the "Democratic Learning Process" and the expression of political wisdom.

1) Viz: Twenty-first Law Governing the Amendment of the Criminal Law, 1985, Sect. 140 of the German Criminal Code. When this law was being debated in the Bundestag, the Knesset in Tel Aviv sharply criticized any equating of denying or minimizing of crimes against Jews with other crimes; it demanded that these crimes could not be compared.

2) W.H. Chamberlin, "Amerikas Zweiter Kreuzzug" (America's Second Crusade), Bonn 1952, p. 150 - 151
Robert E. Sherwood, "Roosevelt and Hopkins — Weltpolitik 1933 - 45 im Weißen Haus", Hamburg 1948, p. 551
3) R.F. Keeling, "Gruesome Harvest — The costly Attempt to exterminate the People of Germany", Chicago 1947, p. 3 + 45

These and similar slogans are being churned out day after day all over the world, in the media and in parliaments and political panels. This verbiage, created by powerful interests, is being swallowed without any sense of responsibility. How can anybody with such an uncritical attitude be expected to learn from history? To an informed observer it is a frightening experience to note the amount of recklessness, irresponsibility and lack of consideration that permeates not only the political life — even that of the large powers in dealing with each other — but also the writing of history.

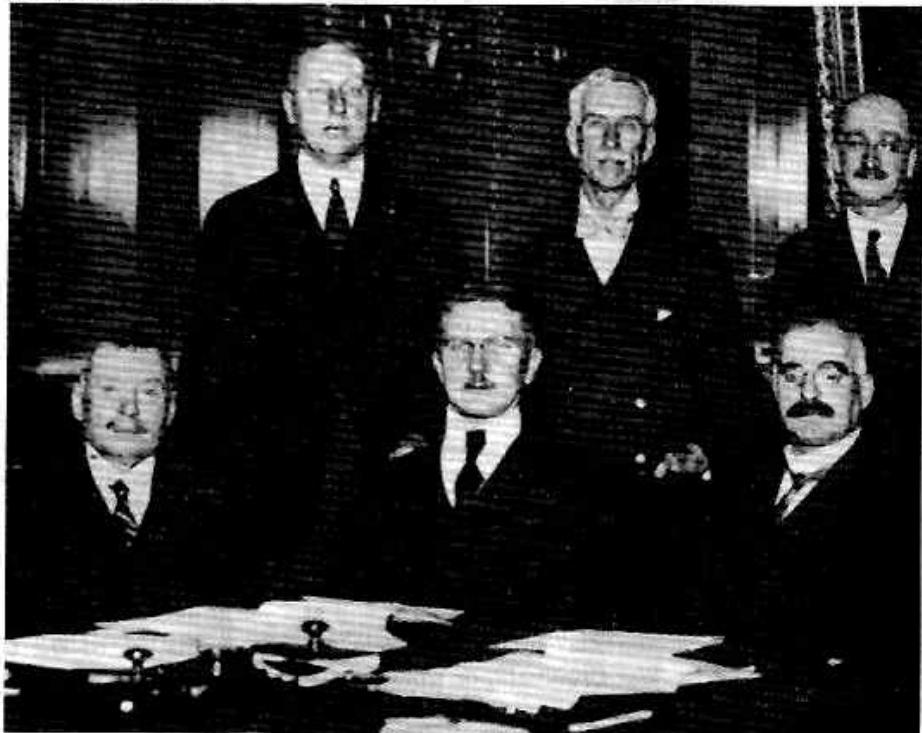
He, who no longer finds his way through this confusion of disinformation and outright lies, is frightened because of his dependence on job, career or pension; he can no longer have an opinion of his own, let alone express it in public; he, therefore, continues to be a victim of propaganda and the prevailing system in power. He has to put up with everything that is offered in the field of information. He must suffer his own nation's defamation and mutilation, the vilification of his former comrades-in-arms who died for their country, the imposition of the burden of guilt "To the Last Generation". He has to accept the brutal expulsion of his people from their homestead, where they had lived for generations, without recourse to law and justice. He is even forced to "applaud" all this as the blessings of "Liberation", the same way as the "Revelation", indoctrinated into him that, in 1945, "With the victory of the peace-loving, democratic and humanitarian forces over the Nazis", the paradise-like state of peace and law, long craved for by mankind, has finally arrived, and that the "Will of the people" has been fulfilled everywhere.

Alas! Anyone who follows world events even cursorily, knows how many conflicts, how many wars, how many massacres, how much injustice and mendacity, how much irresponsible propaganda and agitation has been recorded in the annals of History during the past decades right up to the present — and that neither Germany nor National-Socialism has been involved. The causes for this dreadful situation must therefore be

found elsewhere. — We must be allowed to ask whether or not the "Leading Elite" in world politics is still in any position to think clearly, rationally, and free of emotions. The people on our Earth would certainly not have the constant fear of impending disaster if objectivity and justice for all were the "Leitmotiv" for action in the world's capitals.

The informed, however, has learned to some extent to look into the future and to analyze current developments. He therefore understands that unilateral and biased criteria and dialectical acrobatics are bound to escalate existing conflicts between nations. He knows that no effort should be spared towards solving political problems and clarifying historical context. The goal should be objective debate, no matter whether certain people like it or not.

It is only natural that historical truthfulness, being very influential in world politics, is of extreme importance. We hope that this pamphlet is a contribution towards this end. We do not justify, exaggerate or minimize, claim or deny in order to pursue a certain line; we do not balance one crime against another; we try to present facts, rather than opinion.



"The first meeting of the board of directors of the new Reichsbank on 31 October 1924 in Berlin. In the middle (seated) Reichsbank president Dr. Hjalmar Schacht who was elected on 16 September. When implementing the Dawes laws, which were intended to ensure the German reparation payments, the Reichsbank was also newly constituted. A board of directors consisting of seven Germans, one Englishman, one Frenchman, one Italian, one Belgian, one American, one Dutchman and one Swiss controlled the foreign currency policy of the Reichsbank."

"Unser Jahrhundert im Bild" — Bertelsmann Lesering, Gütersloh 1964, p. 312.

That Reichsbank as well as Reichsbahn (railways) would once again come under the sole German sovereignty after 1933 (it did however not happen until 1937) was undoubtedly foreseeable. In other countries such interferences with their rights of sovereignty were unknown anyway.

An Untold Story

A very valuable contribution towards clarifying the German-Jewish relations during the period 1933 - 45 was provided by the young Jewish author Edwin Black with his book: "The Transfer Agreement".⁴⁾

His objective analysis and his emotion-free description is refreshing, although — as it seeps through again and again — he appears to be conscious of a certain amount of pressure to which he finds himself exposed by his environment in the States. Dogmatic statements on his part, according to which Hitler, in 1933!, intended to "conquer Europe, if not even the world" that "his four-year plan proves this", that Hitler "promised to rid not only Germany of the Jews, but to cleanse the world as well" (p. 6) and, finally, that "the clouds over the world were darkened with the smoke of incinerated human beings" in "killing camps" such as Auschwitz and Treblinka (Forew. + p. 378), must therefore be accepted as part and parcel of this study. Not is it very scholarly that E. Black presents as facts Jewish-American newspaper yarns from 1933 and thereafter about alleged events in Germany, without first taking the trouble to check them for their veracity⁵⁾, or that he takes Stephen Wise's recurring lie for granted that Hitler "declared a war of destruction on Jewry in 1933" (p's 349, 359, 361). And this although it must have occurred to him as an expert — his own book proves this — that Hitler had to cope with far too many problems in his own country and was absolutely unable to cope with "worldwide plans of destruction" at the same time. A whole chapter in E. Black's book is indeed headed: "The Weapon Hitler Feared". It deals with the "historic power of Jewish-led worldwide boycotts". (p. 21)

He ignores the Jewish Declaration of War (*Daily Express* Mar. 24/34: "Judea declares War on Germany"), while his extensive studies should have made him aware of it; he should have afforded this announcement the importance it deserves.⁶⁾

For that matter, he should have mentioned the statement by Henry Morgenthau 1933 — and this is only one chosen from many similar ones:

4) Edwin Black, "The Transfer Agreement — The Untold Story of the Secret Pact Between the Third Reich & Jewish Palestine", New York - London 1984

5) This is not a general term for the press abroad, but refers directly to the newspapers quoted by E. Black in each case.

6) Comp. *Historische Tatsachen* No. 10, p. 18

"Germany must be turned into a Waste Land, as happened there during the 30-year War".⁷⁾

Finally — and regrettably — Edwin Black omits the many and urgent appeals for moderation by representatives of the German Jewry to the international public:

"To the Embassy of the United States, Berlin: We became aware of the propaganda in your country about alleged cruelties against the Jews in Germany. We therefore consider it our duty, not only in our own interest as German patriots, but also for the sake of truth, to comment on these incidents.

Mistreatment and excesses have indeed occurred, and we are far from glossing these over. But this is hardly avoidable in any kind of revolution. We attach great significance to the fact that the authorities, where it was at all possible to interfere, have done so against outrages that have come to our knowledge. In all cases, these deeds were committed by irresponsible elements who kept in hiding. We know that the government and all leading authorities most strongly disapprove of the violations that occurred.

But we also feel that now is the time to move away from the irresponsible agitation on the part of so-called Jewish intellectuals living abroad. These men, most of whom never considered themselves German nationals, but pretended to be champions for those of their own faith, abandoned them at a critical time and fled the country. They lost, therefore, the right to speak out on German-Jewish affairs. The accusations which they are hurling from their safe hiding places, are injurious to Germany and German Jews; their reports are vastly exaggerated.

We ask the US Embassy to forward this letter to the US without delay, and we are accepting full responsibility for its content. Since we know that a large-scale propaganda campaign is to be launched next Monday, we would appreciate if the American public be informed of this letter by that date.

Reichsbund jüdischer Frontsoldaten e.V."⁸⁾

A world-wide message to veterans (Front-line soldiers) of the same date says:

"The atrocity propaganda is lying. The Originators are politically and economically motivated. The same Jewish writers who allow themselves to be misused for this purpose, used to scoff at us veterans in earlier years. By raising your voice as honourable soldiers against the unchivalrous and degrading treatment meted out to Germany for the last fourteen years, you will most effectively contribute to reassure this country."⁹⁾

7) Herman Schild, "Das Morgenthau-Tagebuch" (The Morgenthau Diary) — Dokumente des Anti-Germanismus, Auswahl und zeitgeschichtliche Hinweise, Leoni 1970, p. 11

8) Ingid Weckert, "Feuerzeichen", Tübingen 1981, p's 52 to 54, with reference to *Nation Europa* 10/1962, p 7 f



Edwin Black is the son of Jewish survivors of the Holocaust. He was a founder of *Chicago Monthly* and frequently contributes to the *Chicago Tribune* and other publications. He lectures and writes extensively on Jewish and Israeli subjects.

On March 26/1933, the Zionist Association of Germany sent the following telegram to leading Jews in America:

"In a declaration transmitted by the Jewish Telegraphers Union to the entire Jewish world press on March 17, we have already emphatically protested against anti-German propaganda. We have objected to mendacious atrocity reports and reckless sensational news, and we are repeating it today in public. We oppose any attempts to misuse Jewish affairs for the political interests of other states and groups. The defense of the national rights of the Jews and the safeguarding of their economic position cannot and must not be linked with any political actions directed against Germany and the reputation of the Reich".⁹⁾ ¹⁰⁾

The reader will hardly blame the author of the above for writing his message from his own — Jewish — viewpoint, and that he has selected and assessed the facts which he examines in accordance with his own opinion.

For a historian, this approach to a subject is not very satisfactory, because political events must be seen in the light that "The Others Too" — in this case the Germans — have the same right to fight for their existence. If one wishes to be objective, it just will not do to speak only about Jewish rights having been violated since 1933, without mentioning in this context that the whole German nation had been deprived of its rights. Countless Germans were unemployed, many expropriated or economically ruined; in fact, since 1919, poverty, civil

ploited their contacts with international authorities. Germany's surrender in 1918, the subsequent economic blockade, occupation of the Ruhr, the payment of massive reparations and its consequences (inflation and large-scale unemployment), the communist riots etc. all enabled these forces to bring about terrible conditions either from outside of Germany or from within by way of immigration, naturalization, and financing with hard foreign currencies (predominantly dollars). Instituted concurrently was a management policy for essential political, judicial, economic and journalistic positions, which favoured primarily not German but internationally interwoven interests. These were, of course, not always Jewish. But it should not be passed over that at least one of these pressure groups identified itself either as a coherent race, an internationally dispersed people, a religious community of one stock and family, and that this group had common obligations and targets, from which it was considered treason to deviate. (p. 277)

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, for many years president of the World Jewish Congress and the World Zionist Organisation, wrote:

"As president of the largest Jewish organisation, I disposed of budgets of hundreds of million dollars; I directed thousands of employees, and all this, I emphasize again, not for one particular state, but within the frame work of international Jewry".¹¹⁾



May 10/33: Hamburg citizens, with senators, army officers and members of the SA walk together to a special service in the Jakobi Church.

war and chaos reigned, with little hope of survival for many. Nor can it be passed over in silence that the conditions prevailing in Germany during that period, had been largely influenced by victorious political and economic forces abroad, in particular by those who took advantage of multi-national citizenship and who ex-

9) Heinrich Härtle, "Germans and Jews — Investigation into a World Problem", Leoni 1977, S. 278

10) Viz. similar appeals in *Historische Tatsachen* No. 10, p. 19 f.

In his book "Mein Leben als deutscher Jude" (My Life as a German Jew), Dr. Nahum Goldmann describes the "phenomenal rise of German Jewry" as follows:

"German Jewry, which found its temporary end during the Nazi period, was one of the most interesting and for modern Jewish history most influential centers of European Jewry. During the era of emancipation, i.e. in the second half of the nineteenth and in the early twentieth century, it had experienced a meteoric rise.... It had fully participated in the rapid industrial

rise of Imperial Germany, made a substantial contribution to it and acquired a renowned position in German economic life. Seen from the economic point of view, no Jewish minority in any other country, not even that in America could possibly compete with the German Jews. They were involved in large-scale banking, a situation unparalleled elsewhere, and, by way of high finance, they had also penetrated German industry. A considerable portion of the wholesale trade was Jewish. They controlled even such branches of industry which is in general not in Jewish hands. Examples are shipping or the electrical industry, and names such as Ballin and Rathenau do confirm this statement. I hardly know of any other branch of emancipated Jewry in Europe or the American continent that was as deeply rooted in the general economy as was German Jewry. American Jews of today are absolutely as well as relatively richer than the German Jews were at the time, it is true, but even in America with its unlimited possibilities the Jews have not succeeded in penetrating into the central spheres of industry (steel, iron, heavy industry, high finance, shipping), as was the case in Germany.

Their position in the intellectual life of the country was equally unique. In literature, they were represented by illustrious names. The theatre was largely in their hands. The daily press, above all its internationally influential sector, was essentially owned by Jews or controlled by them. As paradoxical as this may sound today, after the Hitler era, I have no hesitation to say that hardly any section of the Jewish people has made such extensive use of the emancipation offered to them in the nineteenth century as the German Jews! In short, the history of the Jews in Germany from 1870 to 1933 is probably the most glorious rise that has ever been achieved by any branch of the Jewish people". (p. 116)

"The majority of the German Jews were never fully assimilated and were much more Jewish than the Jews in other West European countries". (p. 120)

"My work in those years was essentially of a propagandistic nature. I was too young and unknown to play a part in the leading circles of Germany, let alone of world Zionism, which was partially controlled from Berlin". (p. 121)

Unfortunately, Nahum Goldmann did not mention the real influence of Jews in Germany's political life and administration during the Weimar period. — With his forty to seventy dollars sent to him every month by his American uncle, Nahum Goldmann considered himself during the inflation "one of the highest-earning persons in Germany".¹¹⁾ Nor was he the only one.

This is the starting point to be borne in mind if one wants to understand the situation in Germany at the time. It presented itself as a real shambles for the German people — including the German Jews — in the early thirties.

May it be noted in this connection that the State of Israel, after its founding in 1948, never granted equal rights of co-determination or even equal nationality

rights to foreigners, certainly not to Germans, living in Israel. But the 70-million nation of Germans which — in 1933 — was fighting for its bare existence, its survival, its right of selfdetermination, was also entitled to think of its own strength, to bring about a change of leadership and, in doing so, to eliminate those people from decisive positions who, it thought, were responsible or co-responsible for the nationwide chaos.

The severity of the "Kampfzeit" (Period of struggle) and the memory of a condition which approached that of a civil war during the last years of the Weimar Republic, tended also to intensify the reactions after the take-over in 1933, particularly in cases where those, who did not respect majority decisions, continued to incite from abroad after having left the country. Who had felt sorry for the disenfranchised, expropriated, expelled, slaughtered and starved Germans — in 1919, 1932 or after 1945? History must not be judged by double standards!

It simply will not do, as was done at the 18th Zionist Congress in Prague in August 1933, to just read off the statistics of jobless Jews creating an atmosphere of slogans, such as "Never forget, never forgive" (p. 305) without pointing at the general world-wide depression, which was particularly severe in Germany with 6



Bishop Francis T. McConnel (left) and Stephen Wise are leading the Christian and Jewish protest at the Madison Square Garden meeting in NYC on March 27, 1933:

"... Anti-Nazi meetings and protest actions must continue, even if the persecutions in Germany were temporarily ended, until the Nazis have been forced out of power". (compare p. 10). No mention was made of a right of selfdetermination for the German people.

millions on the dole. The fighting slogans proclaimed by Stephen Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, at the Second Preparative World Jewish Con-

11) Nahum Goldmann, "The Jewish Paradox", Köln - Frankfurt/M 1978, p. 150

12) Nahum Goldmann, "My Life as a German Jew", München - Wien 1980, p. 140

ference Sep. 5/33 in Geneva, was neither consistent with the facts, nor with a policy to maintain peace. He spoke of a "Common enemy of mankind having no other aim than to conquer and destroy". He added:

"We stand in the front line, in the first row of trenches".

Stephen Wise did not even refer to Hitler personally, but to the German nation as a whole when he — contrary to the truth — continued:

"Put even more simply: Shall Jews have any relations whatever, industrial and commercial, with a nation that has declared war ... against the Jewish people anywhere?" (p. 349)

Such agitation is bound to make futile any attempts at understanding between nations. Eventually, it should be possible to arrive at absolute value standards, applied to relieve tensions and settle differences (occasionally created by Nature) on the basis of equal justice for all. But is it not always the claim of certain people that their rights have priority over those of others which causes permanent unrest? How are world crises solved rationally and permanently? — The historian has the duty (and should have the courage) to point the finger at such examples of double standards and lies to pave the way for an honest approach to problem solving.

Let us compare this kind of dialectic on the part of Stephen Wise — other names will be mentioned later on — with the following report by Nahum Goldmann about his friend Dr. Ernst Jackh. Jackh was editor of a series of booklets "Der Deutsche Krieg". He was a political writer, then director of the "Hochschule für Politik". After Hitler came to power, he directed the "Akademie für Diplomatie" in Berlin:

"He (Jackh) was a true democrat, a friend of Churchill, who had asked him to come to London to accept the position of general secretary of a kind of "Pan Europe", which he had founded as a counter pole, so to speak, to Coudenhove-Kalergi's organisation. Jackh resigned from his post in Berlin, and was subsequently asked to see Hitler. He spoke to me about that several times. He was deeply impressed by Hitler, especially his eyes. Hitler behaved quite normal, there was no shouting or hysteria. Hitler, commenting on his excellent performance at the Academy, asked Jackh to retract his application to resign.

Jackh answered with his Suabian humour:

"As you see, mein Führer, I am smoothly shaved. If I did not resign from my post, I could no longer shave myself."

and he explained to Hitler:

"In order to shave, I must stand before a mirror. If I fired my Jewish colleagues, but remained in office myself, then I would be ashamed to look at my own face. This is why I have to resign! Hitler took this answer quite casually and asked what he could do for him. Jackh replied that he had decided to accept a good position in England; he asked Hitler, however, to allow his Jewish colleagues, who were about to be dismissed, a good compensation. Hitler replied:

"Send me a list with the names of those men and indicate the amount of money that should be paid to each; I shall see to it that this will be done!"

And it was done." 13)

The internationally experienced diplomat and later under-secretary of state in the German Foreign Office, Ernst von Weizsäcker, wrote about this period:

"We were successfully trying to keep Jewish Civil servants who wanted to stay, in our office. But in cases, where the files showed hostility towards National-Socialism, nothing could be done." 14)

But let us return to Edwin Black: Unfortunately, he does not commence his research with the 1919 Versailles Peace Conference, in which the "Committee of Jewish Delegations, composed of a large number of Jewish organisations as well as the Zionist World Organisation and the B'nai B'rith Lodge, had already participated." 15) They represented over ten million Jews from a large number of countries. One of their targets, "crowned with success", was "not to allow any absolute national sovereignty". Obviously, they had in mind the sovereignty of Germany. The primary object of the peace conference had been the distribution of the spoils of war. Germany had been forced to accept conditions limiting its sovereignty. 16) Who was it then who first started to meddle with foreign affairs? In the German Empire, the Jews had fared very well. There had been no complaints, but rather — accdg. to Nahum Goldmann — a phenomenal rise of German Jewry. 16) In 1919, Germany was defenseless.

The idea to do away with the sovereignty of states — disregarding the new principles concerning the "Right of self-determination of people", promulgated in Versailles in 1919 and to which quite a number of brand-new nations owe their existence, continued to be the main subject of discussion at the World Jewish Conference (WJC), founded in 1936. The central question who was to remain sovereign was not discussed. 17)

Edwin Black begins his book fourteen years later, in 1933. He does not examine the conditions under which Hitler took over the heavy burden of political responsibility and what really happened to the Jews. Allegations, taken from the foreign Jewish Press, are occasionally quoted, but remain unchallenged. On the other hand, he freely calls attention to events, activities, reactions and ideas of leading men and organisations of Jewry in America, Britain, France, Poland and other countries, as well as those of the Zionists. 18)

It can be seen from this study that there were indeed numerous powerful national Jewish organisations at the

13) N. Goldmann, "My Life as a German Jew", p. 102

14) Ernst v. Weizsäcker, "Erinnerungen" München - Leipzig 1950, p. 107

time, but a worldwide consolidation of their political aims had not yet been attained. Notwithstanding this fact, there was already a "worldwide boycott against "Nazi-Germany", a "World Jewish Economic Conference", "The Second World Conference", "Preparatory World Jewish Conferences", i.e. preparatory conferences for the creation of a World Jewish Congress, a "Central Jewish Committee" and even — as mentioned before — a "Declaration of War of World Jewry on Hitler", (*Daily Express* dated 24 March 1933) and no national Jewish group had ever disassociated itself from this publication.

All these activities and organizations operating across the borders provided a real background for using such an effective power politically on a worldwide basis — at a time when Hitler was not even master in his own house. Only the internal disputes regarding policies separated the leaders of different international Jewish organizations from one another and prevented a central engagement of the combined forces of Jewry against Germany from becoming fully effective.

Nevertheless: Edwin Black has taken great pains trying to elucidate a very difficult and complex chapter of history which had such a fateful and decisive influence on European developments in the nineteenth thirties. The historian cannot help but be impressed by this author's diligent research work for five long years on three different continents, using a staff of translators and assistants, to collect and evaluate the widely dispersed and often inaccessible documents. The comprehensiveness and significance of his findings are making Black's book and the historical connections treated therein worthy of even more detailed studies.



Boycott Activity in London 1933 — not only one day, but years!

"The Jewish War Veterans Story" by Gloria R. Mosesson (Washington, D.C. 1971, p. 53) confirms the boycott-war, starting 1933 from the territory of the United States, and illustrates it with the following episode:

"In 1937, J.W.V. effected an important breakthrough in community cooperation on the boycott. The influential Jewish labor leader, Sidney Hillman, was prevailed upon by a J.W.V. member to approach John L. Lewis at the National C.I.O. Convention. He detailed to him the dangers of Nazism to the American way of life. Lewis was impressed by the accuracy and scope of J.W.V. research, which Hillman quoted, and he promised to put the C.I.O. into the fight. True to his word, he got the C.I.O. membership involved in the boycott, and from this, the non-Jewish community, as well as those Jews who were still apathetic, finally became part of the campaign. In Pittsburgh alone, the C.I.O. locals sent out one hundred thousand circulars urging community action on the boycott."

Harry Schaffer of Pittsburgh, who was National Commander in 1937 and 1938 recalls how even Max Schmeling's victory tour became part of the boycott. When it became known that the proceeds of the tour would go back to Germany, J.W.V. decided to thwart his plans. Schmeling's defeat of Joe Louis had made him a very newsworthy figure, and his boxing exhibitions were sure to bring large gates. He did not figure, however, on the resourcefulness of J.W.V. leaders in Philadelphia, where the first match was to take place. The match promoters were approached and were told forcefully not only about Nazi atrocities, but about Schmeling's plans to 'export' his proceeds to Germany, whose government was most vocal in its anti-American outbursts. It was pointed out that not only would they incur the wrath and ill-will of the Jewish community, but that it would be a most unpatriotic act.

The promoters were persuaded. The same thing happened in Boston and other cities, and the tour was finally cancelled. Schmeling went back to Germany without his tour booty — thanks to J.W.V.!"

15) World Jewish Congress, "Unity in dispersion — a history of the world jewish congress", New York 1948, p. 25 - 26

16) N. Goldmann, "My Life as a German Jew", p. 117

17) World Jewish Congress aaO. p. 49

Fighting Slogan: Economic Boycott

The boycott measures, fighting slogans, situation reports, long-term setting of targets on the part of predominantly America-Jewish quarters which E. Black describes in his book are making one thing quite clear: Due to the chaotic political situation prevailing in Germany at the time and because of her almost total isolation, in terms of foreign affairs, imposed by the Versailles world powers, Adolf Hitler was hardly in a position, throughout 1933, to pursue a policy of expansion. Until the death of Reichs-President Paul von Hindenburg in August 1934, he was not even the supreme commander of the armed forces. To antagonize the foreign press by German politics or to cause prejudice with other countries in their economic relations with Germany was therefore the last thing Hitler wanted.

The victors and co-victors of Versailles, — and these included a number of private financial, economic and journalistic associations which often surpassed the diplomacy of their respective countries in dexterity and represented "the pressure of public opinion", — were indeed using all necessary means of power in their hands to impose almost any condition on Germany. The different governments seemed to be largely content with this situation and — with the exception of Poland, which aspired to exploit the change of power in Berlin for a military invasion into Germany to annex East Prussia, Silesia and Pomerania — endeavored to maintain peace in Central Europe. In their assessment of the political situation in Germany, Hitler's downfall (rather than his conquest of the world!) was generally expected, and this, they thought, was only a matter of time, of a few months at most. But under the protection of these governments, the said private pressure groups with their worldwide ramifications were responsible for the gradual escalation of a policy of confrontation on an international basis.

One of the gang-leaders of these pressure groups was Samuel Untermeyer (Black spells his name Untermeyer), one of the most powerful and influential Jewish leaders in America, and a most successful attorney, government advisor and president of the non-sectarian anti-Nazi League. From 1933 to 1939 (he died in 1940), Samuel Untermeyer devoted all his time and energy to a worldwide boycott of German goods, insisting on rigorous and immediate implementation, wherever and however this

could be done. This he did right after Hitler had seized power with no mandate from the German Jews to do so. — Stephen Wise, founder and president of the American Jewish Congress, made similar efforts to get this boycott going, but he preferred to have it coordinated with government measures and full powers being given to him by a board of international Jewry operating on a worldwide basis. As a platform for his agitation, he preferred the preparative World Jewish Conferences convening in Geneva, Switzerland, at which he "appealed to all those who have joined the fight for freedom and justice for all races, religions and peoples to carry out this boycott with all their energy".¹⁸⁾

But let me first quote a number of different stages of these endeavors from E. Black's book:

"On March 12, the American Jewish Congress leadership convened a three-hour session and voted to commence a national program of highly visible protests, parades, and demonstrations. The focal point of the protest would be a giant anti-Nazi rally March 27, at Madison Square Garden..." (p. 9)

"History thus records that in an era distinguished by appeasement, the Jewish War Veterans were the very first, anywhere in the world, to declare openly their organized resistance to the Nazi regime. They had fought Germany once and would fight again." (p. 12)

A veterans' protest march organized by the J.W.V. on March 23, 1933, in which the vice-president of the AJC, W.W. Cohen, participated as a parade marshall, unfolded under the banners and placards declaring economic war on Germany (p. 20). The American Federation of Labor pledged its three million members to fight Nazism "here and in Germany". British unionists and Labor Party leaders offered to speak for this boycott movement directed against Germany.

While Hitler, in his Reichstag speech of March 23, was stressing the necessity of good relationships with foreign countries, and his program concerning foreign politics had even been approved by the Social Democrats (SPD),

"March 24, Reich leaders realized that boycott agitation was accelerating, especially in Great Britain. Placards proclaiming BOYCOTT GERMAN GOODS spread infectiously throughout London, and were now in the windows of the most exclusive West End shops. Automobiles bannered boycott placards slowly cruised through the retail districts alerting shoppers. Everywhere store signs warned German salesmen not to enter. British Catholics had been urged by the Archbishop of Liverpool to join the protest.

18) World Jewish Congress aaO. p. 38

London's Daily Herald carried an interview with a prominent Jewish leader who admitted, 'The (Jewish) leaders are hanging back', but the Jewish people are 'forcing its leaders on'. Already the boycott had damaged 'hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of German trade." (p. 34)

"Fifty-five thousand were gathered (on March 27, 1933) in and around Madison Square Garden, supportive rallies were at that moment waiting in Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, Houston, and about seven other American cities. At each supportive rally, thousands huddled around loudspeakers waiting for the Garden event, which would be broadcast live via radio relay to 200 additional cities across the country. At least 1 million Jews were participating nationwide. Perhaps another million Americans of non-Jewish heritage stood with them." (p. 42)

"Turning to Jewish leaders in Germany and their advocates in America, Wise disqualified their pleas for an end to the protest as 'panic and terror' from those who had failed to fight Nazism before the NSDAP came to power. He vowed the anti-Hitler protest would escalate, even if pseudoameliorations appeared: 'Even if life and human rights are to be safeguarded, there must not be a substitution of the status of helotry (serfdom) for violence. Such substitution will not satisfy us' — the throng interrupted with cheers of encouragement — 'nor satisfy the aroused conscience of humankind'. The crowd offered their own punctuation as Wise declared, 'Every form of economic discrimination is a form of violence. Every racial exclusion is violence. To say that there will be no pogroms is not enough. A dry and bloodless economic pogrom remains violence and force.' (p. 45)

"Bishop McConnel added that anti-Nazi rallies and protest actions must continue, even if persecutions in Germany temporarily ceased, until the Nazis were out of power." (p. 43)

"One reason was that the Madison Square denunciations were heard throughout Germany: Der Führer and the NSDAP were termed criminals and barbarians; Germany was accused of rampant tortures and atrocities. As the Nazis saw it, Jewish propaganda was again disabling Germany before she could achieve success, as in World War I...." (p. 46)

"Mass meetings throughout Poland —coordinated to the Congress' rally — had voted to expand the Vilna boycott to all of Poland. The three most important Warsaw Jewish commercial organizations — the Central Association of Merchants, the Central Association of Small Tradesmen, and the Central Association of Jewish Artisans — passed binding resolutions to 'use the most radical means of defense by boycotting German imports.'

In London, almost all Jewish shops in the Whitechapel district were displaying placards denying entry to German salesmen and affirming the anti-Nazi boycott. Teenagers patrolled the streets distributing handbills asking shoppers to boycott German goods..." (p. 46 - 47)

"Pickets were thrown around East Coast stores carrying German goods. And a steady publicity program was being well received by the U.S. media." (p. 47)

To counteract these increasing boycott measures, intensified by atrocity propaganda reports, Hitler insisted that a boycott of Jewish stores be organized by the NSDAP for one day — April 1, 1933 — as he felt that otherwise protests might break out which would be difficult to curb. But this one day of boycott was only ammunition for further boycott measures against Germany as well as for further spiteful and unilateral comments on "German terrorism".

The German leadership was not only concerned about economic setbacks, but also about the worldwide public feeling favoring military intervention against Germany. Plans for "democratic operations" of this kind were seriously considered above all in Poland and even in Czechoslovakia. (p. 112)

When Reichsbank president Hjalmar Schacht arrived in the United States on a good-will tour in early May, 1933, to improve German-American relations, he found himself surrounded by an anti-Hitler tumult. On May

החותמ רשות הארץ דרכיה
ZIONISTISCHE VEREINIGUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BERLIN W 15 / Meissnerstraße 10

Bank-Konten: Deutsche Bank, Depotsbank, Kasse Nr. Berlin W 15, Kreditkasse 101,
Feste Bank, FG-WL, Berlin, Direktion 26.
Postcheck-Konto: Berlin NW 1, Nr. 8071.
Fernmeldeamt: Sammel-Nummer 91 00 31.
Telegramm-Adresse: Orgalis Berlin.

den 29. April 1937.

Sehr geehrter Gesinnungsgenosse,
sehr verehrte Gesinnungsgenossin,

seit unserer ersten Zionistensteuer-Aufforderung sind über sieben Wochen vergangen. Fast alle Mitglieder der BZV haben inzwischen ihrer Zionistensteuer-Pflicht genügt. Zu den wenigen Gesinnungs-
genossen, die das noch nicht getan haben, gehören leider auch Sie.

Da die Zionistensteuer für das laufende Quartal im nächsten Monat fällig wird, bitten wir Sie nochmals um die Freundlichkeit, uns umgehend Ihre Zeichnung abzugeben, deren Notwendigkeit Ihnen der Geschäftsführende Ausschuss der ZVFD in seinem Schreiben vom 9. März 1937 überzeugend dargelegt hat. Wir hoffen daher, dass Sie dieser — bereits dritten — Aufforderung nunmehr entsprochen werden.

Noch den Satzungen müssen wir Sie in eine der Zionistensteuer-Stufen einschätzen, falls wir in den nächsten 10 Tagen nicht in den Besitz Ihrer Zeichnung gelangt sind.

Wir würden dies außerordentlich ungern tun, da erfahrungsgemäß mit jeder Einschätzung Ungerechtigkeiten verbunden sein können, die wir gerne vermeiden möchten. Erleichtern Sie uns bitte unsere Arbeit, indem Sie die nochmals beigelegte Zeichnungskarte — etw. unfrankiert — umgehend ausgefüllt einsenden.

S ch a l o m

ZIONISTISCHE VEREINIGUNG FUER DEUTSCHLAND

Sigay *friedländer*

JUDEA DECLARAS WAR ON GERMANY

Jüdischer Boykottplatz in New York
1933



Chaim Arlosoroff

As a Zionist, he emphatically intervened in favor of an understanding with the National Socialists, certainly in the first place in order to help his people. He paid for his engagement with his life. As early as June, 1933, he was assassinated north of Haifa by "Revisionists".



Sam Cohen

Responsible negotiator for a resettlement of German Jews to Palestine starting in 1933.



Does it constitute a misuse of the national flag of the U.S. to propagate the economic boycott and the refusal of coexistence with the Third Reich, demanded by a minority of the population?

How this flag and the people it represented were, at about the same time, greeted in Germany is depicted by the lower historical photo of 1934 in Berlin in front of the Brandenburg Gate — an American veterans' band is welcomed.



10, hundreds of thousands of demonstrators had assembled to condemn the Reich. Hjalmar Schacht then realized that the newspapers would continue to churn out anti-German news that would spread the boycott of German goods even further, without any possibility of diplomatic intervention on his part. The message was clear: The anti-Nazi boycott was killing Germany's economy (p. 119). Schacht went home with empty hands. From January to April, 1933, the Reich's exports had dropped by ten percent.

"Meanwhile, Germany's border crisis grew hour by hour. Poland's proinvasion military hawks found widespread support among a population inflamed by Jewish boycott committees..." (p. 130)

"Events were culminating. The destruction of Hitler's tenuous regime — from without or within — loomed as the crisis of the hour in Berlin. German officials and corporate leaders had been dispatched to the cities of Europe and America to try to blunt the

attack. Their efforts were unsuccessful. Government clarifications, token protective decrees and threats of unrestrained retaliation against German Jews were also unsuccessful." (p. 130)

Stimulated by continual press reports on German atrocities (in peacetime!), which Schacht had emphatically denied, the boycott protests spread to the large cities of almost every country and even as far as Argentina and Australia, while, predominantly in Britain and the Netherlands, Labor Unionists and Labor Party leaders supported the boycott movement. The German fur, textile and diamond trades were hit particularly hard. In the first quarter of 1933, Germany's vital surplus of export was less than half the 1932 figure (p. 182). Demands were already being made in the States (John Foster Dulles) to have German private and public assets seized in compensation for her debts, thus dissolving German international trade assets. (p. 182 - 183)

VORSTAND DER JUDISCHEN GEMEINDE

— Der Vorsitzende —



Postredaktion: Berlin 93446
Jüdische Winterhilfe der Jüdischen
Gemeinde zu Berlin, Rosenthal 2-4
Bankkonten: Bank Austria, W. S.
A. Rosenthal & Co., W. S.
Masse & Co., W. S.
Jungfer & Sonnenburg, C. S.
Kaufmann & Co., M. Hirsch und Sohn
C. S. von L. Hirsch, W. S.
Mendelsohn & Co., W. S.
E. A. Moritz, W. S.
E. S. Melchett & Co., W. S.
A. S. Melchett, W. S.
Albertine Schulteberg, W. S.
Fernruf: 42 59 21 (Apparat 86)

BERLIN N 4, Datum des Postamts
Oranienburger Str. 29

JUDISCHE WINTERHILFE, BERLIN N 4, ORANIENBURGER STRASSE 29

VT	Herrn	Lender	Friedmann
48276			<i>N.W. 17</i>
		Klosterstr. 11	
			<i>A. Blumberg</i>

Bei Antwortzettel bitten wir umzugeben
Abteilung St. *

Sehr geehrtes Gemeindemitglied!

Auf Grund der uns vorliegenden Steuermeldung für das Jahr 1936 erlauben wir uns, Ihnen mitzutellen, daß der nach den Richtlinien des Herrn Reichsbeauftragten für das Winterhilfswerk des Deutschen Volkes errechnete Mindestbeitrag monatlich

RM. 9 40

für die Zeit vom 1. Oktober 1937 bis 31. März 1938 beträgt.

Die Verarmung weiter Kreise der jüdischen Bevölkerung Berlins und die Veränderung der Zahl der Spender, die durch die Verhältnisse, insbesondere die Auswanderung, bedingt ist, zwingen uns, mit dem Eingang der vollen Beträge zu rechnen, wenn wir den an uns gestellten Anforderungen zur Linderung der Not der von uns Betreuten auch nur eingeschränkt gerecht werden sollen.

Da Ihre bisher geleisteten Zahlungen den monatlichen Mindestsatz noch nicht erreichen, richten wir an Sie die dringende Bitte, uns die noch fehlenden Differenzbeträge umgehend zur Verfügung zu stellen, damit auch Sie sich an unserem großen sozialen Hilfswerk in voller Höhe beteiligen.

Wir danken Ihnen im Voraus für Ihre freundliche Überweisung und zeichnen

mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Vorstand der Jüdischen Gemeinde

Der Vorsitzende

Heinrich Stahl

"... When the Reich could no longer pay its obligations, Germany would be bankrupt. That moment had been technically postponed for years by rationing foreign exchange to only the most important transactions. But with Reichsbank reserves hit so hard by both the boycott and the Depression, there would soon be nothing left to ration..." (p. 185)

"...If exports fell too low, Germany as a nation would again be faced with starvation. It had happened just fourteen years earlier; it was still fresh in many minds. In the winter of 1919, a besieged Germany was blockaded into submission, starved into defeat. To the Nazis, the anti-German boycott of 1933 was in many ways a reminiscent tactic. There were no enemy ships in the seaways, no hostile divisions at the bridgeheads. But as effective as any blockading frigate or infantryman was this boycott that blocked German goods being sold, blocked foreign exchange from being earned, and blocked the means of survival from entering Germany.

How many months could Germany survive once the boycott became global, once commerce was rerouted around Germany? The boycotters adopted a slogan: 'Germany will crack this winter.' ... (p. 188)

"Since the spring, both the Jewish War Veterans in New York and the Polish boycott committees in Warsaw had talked of joining forces. On June, 3, Lord Melchett and the British Trade Unions Congress took the initiative and issued formal invitations to the independent boycott committees of the world to assemble in London on June 25 to establish an international boycott council.

Melchett titled the boycott convention the World Jewish Economic Conference."... (p. 188)



Jüdische Winterhilfe

der Jüdischen Gemeinde zu Berlin

Postcheckkonto: Berlin 93446

Bankkonten: Giese, Ankerstr. 10, W 4,
J. Dreyfus & Co., W 4,
Giese, Cölln, W 4,
Giese, Rosenthal, W 4,
Jugeler & Sonnenburg, C 4,
Kaufmanns u. Händel u. Gewerbe
o. G. m. b. H., C 4,
Kaufmanns u. Händel, W 4,
E. J. Meyer, W 4,
Möller, Möckel & Co., W 4,
A. E. Wimmermann, W 4

Fernruf: 41 67 11

Wichtiges: Nur die Höhe des
Rheinsteins unter 41 59 21 App. 50

JÜDISCHE WINTERHILFE BERLIN C 4, ROSENSTRASSE 2-4	
Bierrn	Karrel
	Friedmann
R 41253, -	
	Litt.-Sakheim
	Brüderstädter Weg 32

Berlin, Datum des Poststempels
Rosenstraße 2.

Schätztes Gemeindemitglied!

Der Herr Reichsbeauftragte für das Winterhilfswerk des Deutschen Volkes hat angeordnet, daß die Sammlungen und die Befreiung für die Winterhilfe unter den Juden durch uns selbst, wie in den Vorjahren, durchgeführt werden. Der Jüdischen Gemeinde zu Berlin ist die Jüdische Winterhilfe 1937/38 zu Berlin übertragen.

Die Zahl der jüdischen Hilfsbedürftigen ist gewaltig angewachsen. Die Not in unseren Kreisen steigt täglich. Die Zahl der Spender ist durch Verarmung und Auswanderung kleiner geworden. Doppelte Anstrengungen sind notwendig, um das Werk der Jüdischen Winterhilfe sicherzustellen. Wir aber wollen die Aufgaben, die uns das Winterhilfswerk des Deutschen Volkes stellt, erfüllen, indem wir alle dazu beitragen, der Not der jüdischen Bedürftigen zu steuern.

Der Herr Reichsbeauftragte für das Winterhilfswerk hat Richtlinien festgesetzt, die die monatliche Abgabe als Pflichtaufgabe darstellen. Danach beträgt neben den regelmäßigen Sammlungen im Hause (Einfallspende, Haussammlung, Pfundspende) das **monatliche Pflichtopfer**:

- a) Lohn- und Gehaltsempfänger zahlen während der sechmonatigen Dauer des WHW 1937/38 (1. Oktober 1937 bis 31. März 1938) monatlich mindestens 10% der abgeführten Lohnsteuer.
- b) Lohn- und Gehaltsempfänger, die wegen ihres geringen Einkommens nicht herangezogen werden, entrichten ein Opfer von monatlich 25 Pfennigen.
- c) Festbesoldete, die neben ihrer Lohnsteuerleistung noch zur Einkommensteuer veranlagt werden, entrichten neben ihrer monatlichen Spende in Höhe von mindestens 10% ihrer Lohnsteuer ein monatliches Opfer in Höhe von 1% ihres für das Jahr 1936 veranlagten Einkommensteuerbetrages an die Jüdische Winterhilfe, soweit die Steuerschuld nicht durch Lohnabzug getilgt wird. Diese 1% werden also lediglich von der Einkommensteuerschuld errechnet, die durch Vorauszahlung und die Abschlußzahlung getilgt worden ist.
- d) Gewerbetreibende und Angehörige freier Berufe sowie sonstige Einkommenselehrer, die zur Einkommensteuer veranlagt werden, entrichten monatlich ein Opfer in Höhe von 1% des für das Jahr 1936 veranlagten Einkommensteuerbetrages an die Jüdische Winterhilfe.
- e) Inhaber von offenen Handelsgesellschaften und Kommanditgesellschaften entrichten monatlich 1% des für das Jahr 1936 veranlagten Einkommensteuerbetrages an die Jüdische Winterhilfe.
- f) Gewerbetreibende und Angehörige freier Berufe, sowie sonstige Einkommenselehrer, die nicht zur Einkommensteuer veranlagt werden, opfern einen Mindestbeitrag von monatlich RM 1.— während der Dauer der Winterhilfe.

Von Inhabern von Vermögen, die weder Einkommen- noch Lohnsteuer zu zahlen haben, wird ein mindestens 1% der Vermögenssteuer betragender Beitrag zur Jüdischen Winterhilfe erwartet. Der monatliche Beitrag ist nach obigen Richtsätze selbst zu errechnen.

Auf Wunsch ist unsere Abt. "St." (Oranienburger Straße 29, Telefon-Nr. 4259 21, App. 59), die unter Steuergeheimnis steht, bereit, Ihnen über die Höhe Ihres Pflichtbeitrages Auskunft zu geben.

Im Interesse eines raschen Aufbaus des Werkes ist Vorauszahlung für 6 Monate auf einmal dringend erwünscht.

Diese Richtsätze sind als Pflicht-Mindestsätze anzusehen. Wir bitten unsere Gemeindemitglieder, darüber hinaus durch freiwillige Spenden und Opfer dazu beizutragen, daß das Werk der Jüdischen Winterhilfe ein Werk

Jüdischen Gemeinschaftsgelistes

werdet: Jedes Gemeindemitglied muß eine Pflicht in seinem Beitrag zur Jüdischen Winterhilfe erkennen, wir müssen alle danach streben, daß die Hoffnungen, die die Hungenden und Frierenden in die Jüdische Winterhilfe setzen, voll erfüllt werden.

Vorstand
der Jüdischen Gemeinde

Heinrich Stahl, Moritz Rosenthal,
Dr. Alfred Klee, Carl Fuchs,
Dr. Paul Sulzberger, Adolf Scheuer

Repräsentanten-Versammlung
der Jüdischen Gemeinde

Dr. Abraham Löb, Dr. Sally London,
Conrad Kaiser

At about the same time, the World Economic Conference, convened by FDR, was underway in London, but it achieved just the opposite of what it set out to achieve: an economic collaboration of the parties to world trade to remedy the economic crisis. A Reich cabinet meeting on June 23, 1933, reported:

"Pessimistic as were the expectations with which the (German) delegation went to London, they were outdistanced by far. Germany found among all states an attitude that hardly could be worse." (S. 188)

On Samuel Untermeyer's recommendation, the World Jewish Economic Conference was postponed to July 20 and relocated to Amsterdam. About thirty-five countries were to participate. For weeks they had exchanged experiences, discussed successful boycott ideas, compiled long lists of manufacturers and sellers seeking alternatives for German goods, discussed countermeasures against boycott-breakers, and even founded a special boycott publication: *The Jewish Economic Forum* (p. 189). The slogan: "Germany will crack this winter" was adopted by the delegates (p. 189). Samuel Untermeyer's assessment of the situation:

"He had taken pains to explain to conservative Anglo-Jewish leaders that a de facto popular international boycott already existed: 'In Poland, it is incredibly good; in Czechoslovakia, fantastically good; in France, in England, fair; in America, very good.' (p. 204 - 205)

"Fiery speeches and a feisty determination to crack German economic staying power created an impressive spectacle that finally put the world on notice that some element of the Jews was united in the war against the Third Reich..." (p. 206)

In Amsterdam, the following resolution was adopted:

'Whereas... unanimous outcry, protests and demonstrations of Jews and non-Jews throughout the civilized world against the incredibly inhuman policy toward the Jews of Germany have been unavailing... Whereas the Hitler government has repeatedly expressed its determination... to annihilate them economically, to deprive them of their citizenship... and eventually exterminate

them... now, therefore, be it resolved, that boycotting of German goods, products, and shipping... is the only effective weapon for world Jewry and humanity by way of defense and protection of Jewish rights, property and dignity in Germany... We earnestly urge all the men and women of the civilized world, irrespective of race or creed, to support and join in this movement against brutal fanaticism and bigotry and to help lead it to a victorious conclusion and until the last traces of barbarous persecutions have been eliminated."

Edwin Black continues:

"The declaration of war officially proclaimed, the soldiers of Israel broke up into three businesslike commissions...." (p. 206)

"Working with great speed, the conferees unanimously established the new world organization they had promised. Named

"The boycott organizations were the first in every country to call attention to Germany's plans for economic conquest and military aggression. They warned public opinion against Germany's huge rearmament policy. They alerted it to Germany's economic domination of the weak Southeastern European regions and of certain Latin American countries which might lead to their political domination by the Third Reich. They pointed out the dishonest trade methods employed by Germany. At the same time, they carried on an unremitting campaign to enlighten the public, through all kinds of mediums about the German atrocities, the persecution of the Church, the destruction of the labor organizations, the degradation of women, and the regimentation of education." 19)

If one reads elsewhere in Black's book²⁰⁾ that the leading personalities of the World Jewish Congress understood the political situation from 1919 to 1939

The German reparation payments are running at an estimate of over DM 140 billion already. —



the World Jewish Economic Federation, it would be headquartered in London, with Lord Melchett as its honorary chairman and Untermeyer as its president." (p. 207)

But this personal initiative on the part of Lord Melchett and Samuel Untermeyer was thought of as a "palace revolution" by the traditional Jewish organizations as e.g. the Anglo Jewish Association, the Dutch Jewish Committee, and considered non-representative. Stephen Wise as well as Nahum Goldmann, both of them being concerned with the organization of the World Jewish Congress, had obviously also personal reasons for taking the coordinated boycott into their own hands, thus discrediting Untermeyer. Their demands were identical in principle, as can be seen from the language adopted at the later World Jewish Congress. There it would be reported in 1936:

Dr. Goldmann (standing) on a World Jewish Congress in Jerusalem, surrounded by the then Israeli Prime Minister Rabin (left) and Minister Sapir. Dr. Goldmann made very critical remarks on Israel's developments, both in terms of her foreign and internal policies.

Deutsche Nationalzeitung, June 24, 1983.

not as peace but as an "armistice", then the verbiage created in this fighting atmosphere, interspersed with so many untrue allegations, becomes understandable. It may be noted that the period of the Weimar Republic is likewise included in this "armistice" terminology, with no difference made from the years 1933 to 1939. This terminology would find its more precise expression later on, in a letter written by Winston Churchill to Joseph Stalin on February 22, 1944, in which he called World War Two a "Thirty-year war against German aggression, beginning in 1914." 21)

19) World Jewish Congress aaO. p. 106 + 107.

20) World Jewish Congress aaO. p. 136 + 140.

21) Documents – Correspondence of the Council of Ministers of the CCCR with the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain at the time of the Great Patriotic War 1941 - 45, Moscow 1957, Vol. I, p. 204

In spite of the long-lasting personal quarrels between Stephen Wise, Nahum Goldmann, Chaim Weizman as top-representatives of their organizations on one hand and Samuel Untermeyer as 'ad hoc' boycott organizer on the other hand, the boycott had become a fact. It had brought about a considerable isolation of Germany and extraordinary losses for the German export trade, at a time when the world economic crises caused more than six million jobless in Germany and when Germany could not even begin to keep pace with the additional reparations payments. Without mentioning any figures in this connection, let me just quote an exchange of letters between Dresden Bank and the French bank Société Générale dated July, 1933, which characterizes the general situation and which is prefaced by Edwin Black as follows:

"Desperate directors of Germany's prestigious Dresden Bank hoped to call upon the international banking fraternity for help. In a dramatic written appeal sent in mid-July to a major French bank, the Société Générale, Dresden bank frantically declared:

'The atrocity propaganda... harmful to German trade ... is based on lies and distortions of fact. Complete tranquility reigns in Germany, and any non-Party person on the spot can convince himself, that no one is hindered in the lawful pursuit of his private and professional affairs. We would be glad if, in the interests of international trade relations, you would spread the truth and do your utmost to bring about a speedy end of the boycott of German goods.'

The highly unusual plea provoked an equally unusual response from Société Générale, which had for decades enjoyed cordial professional relations with Dresden Bank. Société Générale response, which ultimately reached the world's newspapers, answered that 'on opening our mail we find an amazing circular from your esteemed bank. We beg to draw your attention to the fact that a French business would never presume to send propaganda material in business correspondence. We are thus compelled to assume that the tactlessness of your letter arises from an inborn lack of taste. As for the systematic persecution of Jews by your government, we know what to believe. We know... doctors have been driven from hospitals, lawyers struck off, and shops closed down... Every nation is a master in its own home, and so it is not our business to interfere... Nevertheless, we are free to turn our business sympathies to our friends and not to a nation which aims at destroying individual liberty. We assure you, gentlemen, that we will continue to esteem your bank, but we cannot extend our sympathy to Germany in general, for we cannot hide our belief that the National Socialist Party will extend its lust for power to other countries at the first opportunity. You ask us to pass on this circular. Rest assured we will do so, and our answer with it.

Yours truly, Société Générale, Paris.' " (p. 266)

In late July, 1933, Reichsbank representatives approached London brokers for an "embarrassingly small" loan of RM 40 million (slightly more than 3 million pound sterling). This case caused a round of derisive laughter in the London financial community. *Investor's Review* reported in its August 5, 1933 issue:

"We have seen a letter written by a financial broker in Berlin ... (that) throws a lurid light on the dreadful condition to which Hitlerism has reduced Germany.... The writer states that he has been asked by the German Reichsbank itself to negotiate for it a loan... of 40 to 50 million marks! That the Reichsbank, formerly perhaps the greatest financial institution on the Continent, should have come begging to London for ... a paltry sum, is ... alarming. ... So it is not surprising to hear that authoritative opinion is that Hitlerism will come to a sanguinary end before the New Year." (p. 266 - 267)

London refused, the U.S.A. also. Germany could not count on any financial aid from abroad.

On August 6, Samuel Untermeyer returned from Amsterdam to New York and greeted his compatriots in a continent-wide radio broadcast which was immediately arranged for him:

"I deeply appreciate your enthusiastic greeting on my arrival today, which I quite understand is addressed not to me personally but to the holy war in the cause of humanity in which we are embarked....

With the nation listening, Untermeyer explained how the whole world had already made 'surprising and gratifying progress' in the economic war against Nazism...

Each of you, Jew and gentile alike, who has not already enlisted in the sacred war should do so now... It is not sufficient that you buy no goods made in Germany. You must refuse to deal with any merchant or shopkeeper who sells any German-made goods or who patronizes German ships.... To our shame... there are a few Jews among us, but fortunately only a few, so wanting in dignity and self-respect that they travel on German ships where they are despised. ... Their names should be heralded far and wide. They are traitors to their race." (p. 276 - 277)

At about the same time, the Eighteenth Zionist Congress convened in Prague (from August 21 to September 4, 1933). Over 10.000 delegates and visitors attended. The Zionist organization constituted a government without country, subdivided into territorial federations from each country, into religious and other associations, political parties and fractional groups. The League of Nations had granted it a quasi-governmental status. Every Jew who paid an amount of money equal to a token biblical shekel (about twenty-five cents) could vote (p's 287, 288, 289). The Mapai (Laborparty) headed by David Ben Gurion, which represented roughly forty-four percent of the delegates and was considered a moderate branch of Jewry, turned out to be the strongest faction. It nevertheless had to stand hard disputes with the irreconcilably radical "Revisionists" headed by Vladimir Jabotinsky (Poland) who did not shrink away from political murder of their own people. The assassination of Chaim Arlosoroff, a member of the Jewish Agency Executive Committee and one of the most respected Zionists, by members of the said radical "Revisionists", which occurred north of Haifa shortly before the conference — on June 16, 1933 — parti-

cularly accentuated the conflicts at this conference. Arlosoroff had pleaded for negotiations with Germany to enable the emigration of German Jews and the transfer of Jewish assets to Palestine.

"...In a moving speech, Jabotinsky insisted that all energies be expended to force the Congress to join the boycott movement. Nothing less than a 'merciless fight' would be acceptable, cried Jabotinsky. 'The present Congress is duty bound to put the Jewish problem in Germany before the entire world... We are conducting a war with murderers... (We must) destroy, destroy, destroy them — not only with the boycott, but politically, supporting all existing forces against them to isolate Germany from the civilized world.' (p. 301)

While Jabotinsky urged his followers to postpone their personal differences in favor of war against Nazism, David Ben Gurion demanded that his supporters do the opposite. He proposed giving the "Revisionists" the choice of pledging allegiance to the Mapai-controlled organizations with their moderate aims or leaving the congress. A Mapai-controlled presidium finally did prevail. Their spokesman, Nahum Sokolow, had visibly great problems finding the correct words to describe the sentiments of the delegates. He said:

"It is not our task to influence or criticize the internal developments of the German people, which have gravely suffered through the war and its consequences. We are not gathered here to criticize any one nation or any one state. It is not part of the program... of the Zionist Organization to break its (shepherd's) staff over this or that state organization, this or that economic system. Our duty is to speak the truth..."

But he did not forget to focus on the words of Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis, in that he repeated — also without concrete details, what really happened in Germany:

"The Jews will never forget and never forgive Germany's insult..." (p. 305)

What Jabotinsky was not allowed to say in the conference hall, he postulated during a press conference outside: "One hundred thousand members of the Revisionist movement" will exploit all possibilities around the world to carry out the boycott of Germany.

We sympathize with our German brethren.... But Hitlerism is a danger to the sixteen million Jews all over the world, and ... the German Jews cannot influence us not to fight our enemy. Our enemy must be destroyed." (p. 313)

Although he had been excluded from the Zionist Congress, his words were nevertheless propagated by the world press, a factor which certainly did not contribute to a peaceful solution of the problems on hand. Notwithstanding the fact that during the Eighteenth Zionist Congress the word "boycott" was avoided, yes, even forbidden (p. 348), the columns of the world press were filled with a new subject: the Second World Jewish Conference in Geneva which commenced on September 5, 1933, immediately following the Eighteenth Zionist Congress. Here the exact opposite was true:

"Anyone who dared rationalize trading with the enemy was a traitor, and all boycott traitors were to be exposed" (p. 348).

One hundred delegates in Geneva, coming from twenty-four countries and lead by Stephen Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, were determined to create a worldwide boycott organization, but this resolution was on a collision course with the Zionist movement. (p. 357)

The new callousness generated in the belligerent atmosphere of the Second World Jewish Congress can best be described by the words of the two leading personalities:

1.) Nahum Goldmann:

"Therefore, the first task of the conference, urged Goldmann, was to create the organization needed to conduct a 'bitter', well-planned war against Nazi Germany." (p. 352)



1933: "Unemployed in New York: unhealthy to the roots"
— *Der Spiegel*, No. 43, October, 22, 1979, p. 179

2.) Stephen Wise, who pointed out with reference to the boycott resolution:

"When the Jewish boycott of German goods and wares is to be ended depends not upon the Jewish people but upon the Nazi government. This instrumentality of moral and economic pressure Jews have been compelled reluctantly to adopt and utilize. But they will not lay this down until such time as the great wrong inflicted upon the German Jews is undone and the German Jews once again be placed in the status and position which were rightly their own before the accession of the Hitler government." (p. 358)

This amounted to nothing less than that Stephen Wise's followers, without a mandate by German Jewry, brazenly demanded that Germany in principle should forget about her right of selfdetermination, in favor of these foreign spokesmen representing world Jewry, that the 1919 status of surrender with virtual civil-war situation and economic chaos attained by 1932 he declared a trail-blazing "legal status" in Germany for the years to come, — an impossible and irresponsible attitude in terms of world politics!

Stephen Wise simply regarded the prevailing situation as a state of war. He looked upon the Jews as being "in the first trenches of the front". At the Second Preparative Conference in Geneva in early September, 1933, he stated:

"Once again the Jewish people is called upon to suffer, for we are the suffering servants of humanity. We are called upon to suffer that humanity and civilization may survive and may endure. We have suffered before. We are the eternal suffering servants of God, of that world history which is world judgment. We do not rebel against the tragic role which we must play if only the nations of the earth may achieve some gain, may profit as a result of our sufferings, may realize in time the enormity of the danger they face in that common enemy of mankind which has no other aim than to conquer and destroy. We are ready if only the precious and the beautiful things of life may survive. That is once again the mission of the Jews. We stand on the front line, in the first row of trenches." (p.36)

Stephen Wise did not present any concrete details concerning his wild accusations against the German government, at least nothing of this kind has been published. — There is however a striking similarity between this situation and the manner in which the question of war guilt is generally dealt with: Using all available technical and economic means of power, the "other side's" responsibility for the outbreak of war is simply classified as a "well-established historical fact recognized by the whole world". Conclusive details are deliberately ignored, and there is a general pretense that everything has been proven a long time ago and that no further evidence is required. The general ignorance and dependence of the broad masses are recklessly exploited, while all kinds of accusations are made, the more

rhetoric and crass, the better! Naturally, these accusations were always clothed in words aimed at benefiting mankind and in fighting slogans advocating the complete destruction of the "vicious" people branded in this manner, thus avoiding all unnecessary debates, critical analyses and objections.

The Geneva conference was concluded with — inter alia — the following resolution:

"The Conference noted with deepest satisfaction that the Jewish people had spontaneously resorted to the one accessible weapon of self-defense against the new German regime: the moral and economic boycott. It affirmed that the Jews could not have any economic or other dealings with the Third Reich and expressed the hope that the boycott would be supported by millions of non-Jews in all lands." ²²⁾

At the Third Preparative World Jewish Conference in Geneva, which was convened on August 20, 1934, Stephen Wise declared:

"Our place is indubitably and unalterably in the ranks of those forces of civilization and freedom which cannot coexist with Nazism... We will survive Nazism, unless we commit the inexpiable sin of bartering or trafficking with it.... If we could survive, let us say, through our lifting the anti-Nazi boycott, we should morally have perished." ²³⁾

Prior to this, representatives of German Jewry had repeatedly and emphatically protested against this agitation by Stephen Wise and others in the United States. For instance, the editors of a prominent Jewish newspaper in Hamburg had sent the following telegram as early as March, 1933:

"GERMAN JEWS ACCUSE YOU AND ASSOCIATES TO BE TOOLS OF OUTSIDE POLITICAL INFLUENCES STOP YOUR SENSELESS OVERRATING OF OWN INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE AND LACK OF JUDGEMENT DAMAGE LARGELY THOSE YOU PRETEND TO WANT TO PROTECT ... BETTER SHUT OFF YOUR OWN LIMELIGHT AND USELESS MEETINGS AS SUREST MEANS AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM ... THIS IS YOUR MOST IMPORTANT DUTY TO REPAIR YOUR CRIMES AGAINST US." (p. 63)

At a time when, beginning from his access to power on January 30, 1933, Adolf Hitler had already provided jobs for 2,2 million out of the 6 million jobless in Germany — and this obviously without rearmament! — and had put an end to the chaotic conditions which had lasted for long years and which had often been deliberately engineered from abroad, when he introduced the Winter Relief Fund in early September 1933 and had the protection of the Catholic Church guaranteed in a Reich Concordate (September 10) in accordance with Rome's wishes, Samuel Untermeyer declared on September 10, 1933, in New York City in front of boycott activists:

23) World Jewish Congress aaO. p. 37.

24) E. Black, "The Transfer Agreement", aaO. p. 370

"The day of reckoning is at hand!" 24)

Personally he had not lost any assets by the change of government in Germany. Nor had he been granted even the slightest legitimacy by any representatives of the German Jews to make himself the mouth-piece of their presumed will.

Radio talk-shows, inspections of thousands of stores for German goods by feminist groups, demonstrations, opening of anti-German offices were rampant particularly in the States:

"Month after month, and indeed year after year, Samuel Untermeyer tireless worked towards the economic downfall of the Third Reich." (p. 371)

In a solemn ceremony on September 6, 1933 in New York City, Samuel Untermeyer called for "Cherem", the Jewish ban on every boycott traitor. (p.i. 350 - 351)

In defense, to stop boycott and atrocity propaganda abroad: One day of boycott in Germany



Historical scenes in Germany on April 1, 1933

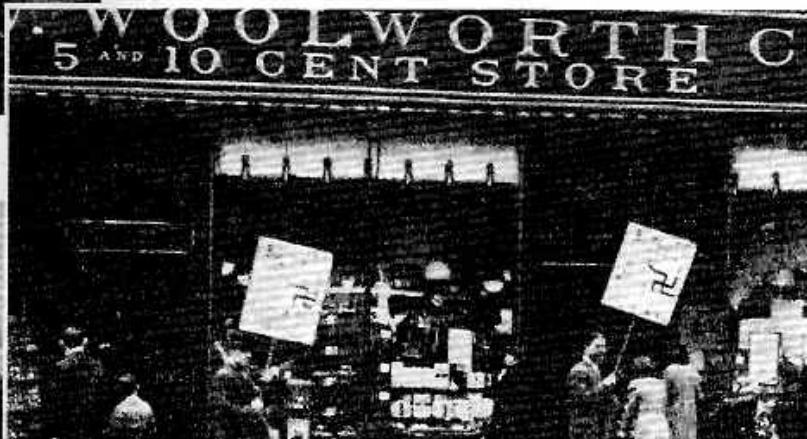


Deutscher Abwehrboycott (1. April 1933)

The founder of the Zionist "Revisionist" organization "Irgun", the militant Vladimir Jabotinsky of Polish and Russian origin, meanwhile continued his hateful agitation and politics against Germany from East Europe. It is remarkable about this man that he had already fought on the British side against the Central Powers in World War One, settled down in Berlin in 1923, where he founded the "Revisionist" movement of the Zionists, then again lived in Poland for some time, became president of the "New Zionist Organization" in Vienna in 1933 and finally moved to London. (He died 1940 in the U.S.). — At any rate, when he published the following passages in *Mascha Rjetsch* in January 1934, he did not do so with reference to any German crimes or to the Nuremberg Laws, for these were not promulgated until 18 months later. He wrote:

"The fight against Germany has now been waged for months by every Jewish community, on every conference, in all labor unions and by every single Jew in the world. There are reasons for the assumption that our share in this fight is of general importance. We shall start a spiritual and material war of the whole world against Germany. Germany is striving to become once again a great nation and to recover her lost territories as well as her colonies. But our Jewish interests call for the complete destruction of Germany. The German people is a danger for us Jews, both collectively and individually." 25)

This was the starting position into which quite a different branch of the Zionists had to incorporate its policies: Those who endeavored to transfer Jews and Jewish assets from Germany to Palestine.



Jewish War Veterans picketing a store selling German goods

Commencement of permanent measures of this kind in February-March, 1933

25) J. Benoist-Mechin, "Sheet lightning in Worldpolitics 1937 – History of the German military forces 1918 - 1945", Oldenburg - Hamburg 1966, p. 326.

The Transfer Agreement

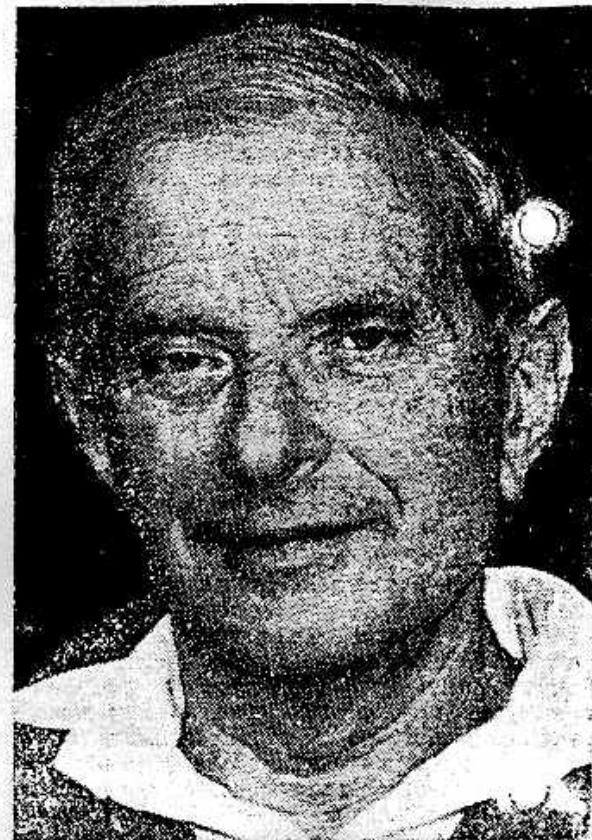
The Zionists in Germany (German Zionist Federation, Berlin, director: Georg Landauer) quickly realized that in spite of the takeover of power by National Socialism, the majority of the German Jews (about 600,000 people) were quite unwilling to leave the country; they identified as German nationals and refused to have anything to do with the described propaganda abroad and with the boycott measures against Germany. But it became also patently clear to them that — unlike the "national" German Jews — they were the only ones who might be able to gain a certain amount of influence on the aforementioned activities abroad and that they could thus act as interlocutors for the German government, to implement the emigration of Jews from Germany, including financing and the transfer of personal assets.

Clever negotiators influential in Jewish circles abroad were therefore required to create the preconditions for the transfer both in Germany and in Palestine. Sam Cohen, born in 1890 in Lodz, Poland, who had studied finance and economics at the University of Marburg in Germany and, still in his twenties, became a partner in a small Berlin bank and gained control of a small coal-mining operation in Upper Silesia, was one of these interlocutors selected in Germany. Cohen was also shareholder in the Company Hanotaiah Ltd. ("The Planters") domiciled in Palestine, whose business consisted in the purchase and sale of land, especially orange groves, including the technical equipment required for these. Chaim Arlosoroff had volunteered in Palestine. Both men were assisted in a certain way by Arthur Ruppин, David Ben Gurion, Judah Magnes and Chaim Weizman, — all of them internationally influential personalities in the Zionist organization. As early as April, 1933, they attempted to found a bank serving solely the purpose of the emigration program.

When considering these things, it must be borne in mind that the international boycott movement was extraordinarily strong even in Palestine. Arlosoroff paid with his life for his activities on behalf of the Jews in Germany. On June 16, 1933, he was assassinated north of Haifa; Jabotinsky's Revisionists were held responsible for this murder. Ben Gurion considered Jabotinsky personally guilty. (p. 158)

For emigration purposes, two substantial difficulties had to be overcome:

- a) The British mandatory power in Palestine had not only drastically limited the immigration quota, but also made the settlement in Palestine conditional upon possession of 1,000 pounds sterling per person.



Walter Laqueur

Born in Breslau 1921, emigrated from Germany to Palestine in 1938, W. L. dedicated himself to historical research and political writing in Great Britain, the USA, and after World War Two also in the Federal Republic of Germany. Since 1965, Laqueur has been editor of the *Journal of Contemporary History* and since 1971 President of the Scientific co-council of the 'Center for Strategic and International Studies' in Washington as well as editor of the *Washington Papers* and *Washington Quarterly*, published by this institute. He became well known with his book: "What nobody wanted to know", which has been comprehensively discussed by us in *Historische Tatsachen* No. 15 ("Lack of knowledge on the part of the Allies").

Laqueur also confirms: Up to the end of the war, the Allies had no knowledge of an extermination of millions of Jews.

b) Due to the generally depressed economic situation, the consequences of reparation payments and overindebtedness of Germany's public budgets and due to the extensive boycott measures which began in 1933, the Reich government was unable to convert the assets of the German Jews into foreign currency, i.e. into US dollars or British pounds.

A third difficulty that arose was that the Jews in Germany — as mentioned before — were unwilling to emigrate and did not recognize the Zionists as their leaders. On the other hand, the Reich government had not only sponsored Jewish emigration, "but the Zionists enjoyed a visibly protected political status in Germany". (p. 174)

"In fact, about 600 newspapers were officially banned during 1933. Others were unofficially silenced by street methods. The exceptions included *Jüdische Rundschau*, the ZVFD's Weekly and several other Jewish publications. German Zionism's weekly was hawked on street corners and displayed at newsstands. When Chaim Arlosoroff visited Zionist headquarters in London on June 1, he emphasized, 'The *Rundschau* is of crucial importance today for the Zionists. Every day it gets fifty to sixty new subscribers.' By the end of 1933 *Jüdische Rundschau* circulation had in fact jumped to more than 38,000 — four to five times its 1932 circulation. Although many influential Aryan publications were forced to restrict their page size to conserve newsprint, *Jüdische Rundschau* was not affected until mandatory newsprint rationing in 1937.

And while stringent censorship of all German publications was enforced from the outset, *Jüdische Rundschau* was allowed relative press freedoms. Although two issues of *Jüdische Rundschau* were suppressed when they published Chaim Arlosoroff's outline for a capital transfer, such seizures were rare. Other than the ban on anti-Nazi boycott references, printing atrocity stories, and criticizing the Reich, *Jüdische Rundschau* was essentially exempt from the so-called Gleichschaltung or 'uniformity' demanded by the Nazi party of all facets of German society. *Jüdische Rundschau* was free to preach Zionism as a wholly separate political philosophy — indeed, the only separate political philosophy sanctioned by the Third Reich.

In 1933, Hebrew became an encouraged course in all Jewish schools. By 1935, uniforms for Zionist youth corps were permitted — the only non-Nazi uniform allowed in Germany. When the Nuremberg Laws in late 1935 stripped German Jewry of their citizenship, it became illegal for Jews to raise the German flag; the same law, however, stipulated that German Jewry could raise the Star of David-emblazoned Zionist flag...." (p. 175)

The importance of these historical facts has induced us to dwell on this quotation from E. Black's book a little more comprehensively, although we do realize, of course that this quotation alone cannot correctly describe the general situation of the Jews in Germany during those years. Today, however, it appears to be necessary to call our readers' attention to the facts as they are described here by a Jewish author, especially as these have long been buried by a uniformly controlled worldwide media policy.

To ease the difficulties of emigration to Palestine, an

efficient organization was required, capable of inspiring confidence also across borders.

The initial discussions for this purpose were held by Georg Landauer, President of the Zionist Federation in Germany, Sam Cohen and David Werner, Senator of the Jewish Agency Executive on one hand, and Hans Hartenstein, Currency Control director, and a number of Reich Foreign Ministry and Reichsbank experts on the other hand.

A large German bank would freeze funds paid in by immigrants in blocked accounts for German exporters, while a bank in Palestine would control the sale of German goods to Palestine, thereby providing the immigrants with the necessary foreign currency on the spot. Sam Cohen, co-owner of Hanoah Ltd and initiator of the transfer endeavors, was however subjected to long-lasting objections from his own people and finally had to concede that such a transfer agreement could only be concluded on a much higher level with a bank of its own rather than that of a private company. The renowned Anglo-Palestine Bank in London would be included in the transfer deal and create a trust company for his purpose. The Anglo-Palestine Bank was a subsidiary of the Jewish Colonial Trust Company which numbered among the first hundred banks in the world and would later change its name to Bank Leumi — the most important bank in Israel.

With the inclusion of this consortium, the entire transfer problem would henceforth be handled by the central Zionist organization.

During a meeting in Berlin on August 7, 1933, the following was laid down:

1.) With the aid and under the supervision of the German Zionist Federation, the "Palästina-Treuhandstelle zur Beratung deutscher Juden GmbH" (Paltreu) — the Palestine Trust Society for Advice to German Jews, Inc — will be founded in Berlin.

2.) A corresponding trust society — Haavara Trust and Transfer Office Ltd — will be created in Tel Aviv. Its stock would be wholly owned by the Anglo-Palestine Bank.

3.) Both banks would each manage two separate accounts

- a) for the respective emigrants,
- b) for Palestine investments.

4.) Deposits made by emigrants into Paltreu's blocked account in Berlin would be balanced by the sale of German goods in and through Palestine, with the suppliers' proceeds being deposited in the Tel Aviv account, and "transferred" in this manner.



Siegfried Moses,
president of the German Zionist
Federation, assisted Sam Cohen
to negotiate a private agreement
with the Reich



Georg Landauer,
director of the German Zionist
Federation, worked for an emigra-
tion agreement between the Third
Reich and the Zionist Organiza-
tion



Chaim Weizmann,
president of the Zionist Organi-
zation and the Jewish Agency,
first President of the State of
Israel in 1948

Several additional letters of confirmation and procedural refinement were exchanged immediately following the agreement on Aug. 7, between E.S. Hoofien, Anglo-Palestine Bank's London representative, and H. Hartenstein, the Reich economy ministry's authorized agent for currency control. Together with the Reich decree 54/33, these letters constituted the Transfer Agreement (p. 250)

For the Zionists, this agreement signified the first break-through of a 40-year bottleneck. They were coming closer to realise their aspirations in Palestine. There had always been too little money, too few people willing to settle there. An important fact: The Zionists became motivated not to jeopardize the German economy or currency. They knew that Germany sought to expand trade with Palestine, particularly regarding the purchase of citrus fruit, but was unable to pay for it. A bilateral exchange of goods was agreed upon, independent of the Transfer Agreement and not involving foreign currencies, which were hard to come by. A dozen further trade agreements between Palestine and the Third Reich followed.

It was in accordance with the scope and importance of these agreements that the Eighteenth Zionist Congress, held in Prague from August 21, to September 4, 1933 took up this matter and authorized Chaim Weizmann, later to be the first president of the state of Israel founded in 1948, to supervise the work to be done in connection with the settlement of German Jews in Palestine, in close collaboration with the Executive. In addition:

"All facts concerning the present position of the Jews are to be submitted to the League of Nations for the purpose of making a plan for an international commitment for the settlement of

Jews in Palestine similar to earlier reparation moves."²⁶)

"Palestine's economic absorptiveness tripled, perhaps quadrupled, within a year or so of the Transfer Agreement. Economic opportunity translated into a dramatic increase in immigration certificates under the twice-yearly 'worker quota'. Most of these certificates were awarded to Mapai's halutzim, the young pioneers eager to plant the seed, dig the ditches, and trowel the cement. As more buildings were erected, more kibbutzim established, and more small factories founded, ever more job openings were created for halutzim. The spiral of economic expansion increased the flow of worker immigrants from just a few thousand yearly before the Transfer Agreement to more than 50,000 during the two years following. Most were Mapai halutzim, and only about 20 percent of them were from Germany. . . ." (p. 373)

"By 1935, Palestine's need to sell German merchandise to offset Jewish deposits in transfer accounts became greater than anyone expected. The Palestinian market was becoming saturated. So the Zionist Organization established another transfer corporation, this one called the Near and Middle East Commercial Corporation, assigned the acronym NEMICO. NEMICO operated a regional sales network in Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, and elsewhere in the region, coordinating mainly through Bank Zilkha of Beirut. Mideast markets were opened for a vast array of key German exports, from Volkswagen to municipal bridgeworks...." (p. 373)

"Most of Palestine's commercial relationships with Nazi Germany remained a secret from the Jewish World, but several deals came to light. Trade statistics published by the British could not hide the unparalleled increase in German exports to Palestine. The Third World Jewish Conference held in Geneva in 1934 finally passed a resolution condemning Palestinian-German trade and demanding the Zionist Organization terminate all such contacts. Pressure within the Zionist world to disavow the Transfer Agreement and its complex of collateral undertakings became so intense by mid-1935 that the Anglo-Palestine Bank announced it was no longer willing to front for the Zionist Organization." (p. 374)

26) Keesing, "Archiv der Gegenwart", Wien, Jg. 1933, p. 1017 E

Further developments should be mentioned in this connection:

1.) In 1937, the British mandatory power virtually closed Palestine for Jewish immigrants in order to placate Arab opposition; conditions were temporarily slackened, but in November, 1938, a total immigration stop was decreed.

2.) A so-called Holding Committee regulating various aspects of Germany's foreign exchange, and a coordinating authority between the Reich Ministry of National Economy and a consortium of different international banks negotiated for the introduction of a so-called "relief mark" to be offered on a worldwide basis, making it possible to transfer additional assets from Germany to Palestine.

"Working with the Reich Economics Ministry and the international consortium of creditor banks known as the Standstill Committee, which governed various aspects of Germany's foreign exchange, yet another transfer company was formed. This one was called the International Trade and Investment Agency Ltd., assigned the acronym INTRIA. INTRIA was permitted to intercept all relief donations intended for German Jews and divert them to Palestine. A special 'relief mark' was introduced by the Reich and sold at banks around the world. By purchasing these relief marks, people in America or France could send charity dollars to their destitute loved ones still in Germany.

In this way 71,000 donations from around the world, totaling almost \$ 900,000, were diverted to Palestine and infused into the effort to build the Jewish home. Once in Palestine, the money was rewoven into various financial instruments and provided to desperate emigrants, enabling them to enter Palestine.

And still, the pace was not fast enough for Nazi Germany. No matter how much the Zionists expanded the economic structure of Palestine, the British did all in their power to obstruct the entry of Jews." (p. 376 - 377)

By late summer of 1939, transfer agreements existed in at least six European countries. (p. 378)

"In the period between late 1933 and 1941, over \$ 30 million had been transferred directly via Haavara. Perhaps another \$ 70 million had flowed into Palestine via corollary German commercial agreements and special international banking transactions, this during a period when the average Palestinian Jew earned a dollar a day. Some of Israel's major industrial enterprises were founded with those monies, including Mekoroth, the national waterworks; Lodzia, a leading textile firm; and Rassco, a major land developer. And vast quantities of material were stockpiled, including coal, irrigation pipes, iron and metal products for companies and enterprises not yet in existence.

From 1933 to 1941, approximately one-hundred immigrant settlements were established along strategic corridors in western Galilee, the coastal plain, and in the northern Negev. About sixty of these settlements were established between 1936 and 1940. Most were possible only because Haavara or Haavara-related funds flowed to Zionist agencies for land purchase and development. And the settlements were made possible in large part because the

Haavara economy had expanded the worker immigrant quota, allowing the influx of halutzim and German settlers." (p. 379)

The World Jewish Congress comments on this subject in its official publication as follows:

"All that the Nazi Government would agree to was to have the emigration of German Jews financed with 25 percent of the capital of a trust which would take over the whole of the existing Jewish wealth in Germany – this 25 percent, moreover, to consist of German manufactures, such as farm machinery, building materials, and hardware. This scheme was indignantly rejected by Jewish public opinion the world over as an attempt to blackmail German Jewry and to promote Germany's export trade. Thus the Administrative Committee of the World Jewish Congress meeting in Paris in January, 1939, adopted a resolution which declared 'that no solution of the German refugee problem can be acceptable to the Jewish people if it rewards the Nazi regime with economic advantages in return for a policy of expropriation and expulsion directed against the Jews'." ²⁷⁾

Elsewhere in this official publication mention is made of the fact that the majority of the German Jews succeeded in getting out of Germany before the outbreak of war, a considerable number of them settling in South American countries. ²⁸⁾

I wish to end this chapter with the following reflection: A regime such as the Soviet Union, which deprived its citizens of their rights and property, stifled their intellectual and physical freedom and practically turned their country into a giant concentration camp; a regime, which murdered — according to Khrushchev's revelations at the 20th party rally 1956 — 30 million political "Undesirables"; a regime which openly proclaims its intent to extend its rule over all of Europe and has begun to do so with considerable bloodshed; this regime has never been referred to with any derogatory comments by those people who acted so violently against Germany in the thirties. It was never subjected to any boycott or ban, nor to a "sacred war", and it was even chosen as an ally for the subjugation of Germany! ²⁹⁾

In the twentieth century, homo sapiens has really brought about an improbable evolution! Is it not high time for changing the clichés and to begin with a psychology study for peace politics?

27) World Jewish Congress aaO. p. 116.

28) World Jewish Congress aaO. p. 377.

29) Concerning the conditions prevailing at the time, reference is made to the "Memoirs" of the Soviet Foreign Commissar (-Minister) from 1938 to 1939, Maxim Litvinov, alias Meer Moisejewich Wallach (Der Spiegel July 20, 1955, p. 37), who himself was Jewish. We are quoting his writings on p. 24f.



Maxim Maximovich Litvinov

"Litvinov was obviously the right man to prepare for American-Soviet co-existence. His career began with international arms smuggling. He was arrested in Paris in 1908 while attempting to deposit 250.000 Rubel which Stalin had robbed from a Tiflis bank. He has since been listed on the French criminal file. He was arrested in Britain in 1919 and extradited. In 1924, the British government refused to accredit him as Soviet ambassador.

The crafty Comintern agent was born a Finkelstein but used the aliases Litwinow, Wallach, Meyer, Mitz, Papascha, Graff and Polianski. Ten years later, as Soviet Foreign Minister, appropriately attired with dress coat and top-hat, he made his entry into the League of Nations in Geneva. On Sep. 18/34, he recommended the Soviet police-state as a model for the League." ³⁰⁾

Litvinov, who was Soviet Foreign Commissar from 1930 to 1939, was also a member of the Central Committee. His "Memoirs" did not surface in the West until after his death and were published by Kindler Publ. in Munich. The Kindler House pointed out that these "Notes from the secret Diaries" passed through several middle-men and that, due to the nature of the Soviet hierarchy, it would be difficult to find living witnesses to confirm the content. We are, however, inclined to accept them as authentic. ³¹⁾

30) Heinrich Härtle, "Amerikas Krieg gegen Deutschland", Göttingen 1968, p. 134 - 135.

31) Maxim Litwinow, "Memoiren — Aufzeichnungen aus den geheimen Tagebüchern", München 1956

Litvinov

They are little more than cross-sections of Soviet everyday life under Stalin, a product of the Leninist Terror Structure, well known in the West and verified by countless other papers and reports.

Litwinow, the international representative of the "most democratic democracy and peace-loving Soviet Union", describes in his "Memoirs" the conditions in Russia as follows:

"February 1936..."

Terrible news from everywhere; mass shootings all over; various groups in the Ural; ravages, of all places, in Leningrad, where a pitiless drunkard by the name of Sakovskij rules. He is supposed to have said that the chief of the NKVD must personally execute the condemned. He terrorizes his subordinates. He comes, it is said, from Odessa and is an ex-convict of the Orel penitentiary. After the Revolution, he started his career by posing as a former political prisoner.

Encountered one of Muralov's ³²⁾ relatives. The latter is interned in the political isolation camp of Irkutsk. He seems to be studying meteorology. Preparations are being made to have him deported to the Island of Bolshevik. He is supposed to have stated that Jossif Wissarionovitch (Stalin) has chosen this island because of its name. In this manner, all opponents will become one hundred percent Bolsheviks!" (p. 199)

"April, 1936

Returned to Moscow. Depressing atmosphere. People only talk about arrests, house searches, shootings. One must have nerves like steel, in order not to despair...." (p. 201)

"February, 1937... Back to Moscow. Absolute terror, even in broad daylight. Jeshov and Sakovskij have allowed themselves to be carried away. Everybody is terror-stricken regarding the future. One is no longer safe against anything. True, Jossif Wissarionovitch (Stalin) holds the reins of government in his hands. But if Jeshov continues to remain in his post much longer — who knows how far he carries this work of extermination.

I am happy to have obtained permission through Jossif Wissarionovitch for my wife to return to Moscow. ³³⁾

There is much talk about the executions of Piakov, Sserebriakov and others. It is surprising that Radek and Sokolnikov are still alive. People do not know why. There is no doubt in my mind that Jeshov is preparing still more trials and that, in return for being spared, they are forced to reveal the opposition's activities and to denounce the leaders.

32) One of the gangleaders of the Bolshevikistic Revolution in Moscow

33) After the trial against Sinoview, Mrs. Litvinow was banned to the Ural mountains.

Radek is an abominable creature. Jasha Blumkin's execution must be attributed to him. He urged Blumkin to contact Trotsky. Blumkin was a typical intellectual anarchist. After Radek murdered Mirbach³⁴⁾, he considered himself a historical personality..." (p. 213)

"The newspapers are filled with pictures of Jeshov. A title has even been invented for him: 'Glorious chief of the Soviet intelligence service'. People are singing his song of praise at the top of their voices. This is understandable, for he arrested the whole staffs of "Prawda" and "Iswestia", including Bucharin, ..." (p. 219)

"July 1937

I saw Sascha (Wallach). He tells terrible stories. Jeshov had the prisoners led into his office. He insulted and degraded them, spit into their faces, hit them with the handle of his gun. Then he made their wives come. They had to undress. They were threatened to be raped. The daughter of ... was raped — she is 18 years old. He had refused to confess.

Meshlauk spit Jeshov into his face. He was shot dead on the spot. ... Is it really possible that Jossif Wissarionovich, Klim (Voroshilov), Molotow and the others should not know what is going on? Unthinkable! The city is full of rumors.

How can people tolerate this? I myself would have most likely signed something of this kind in order to save my daughter. Jeshov is a sadist and a madman. He has hired for this 'special task' a devilish ruffian, a bestial, pock-marked syphilitic. It was he who carried out the rape! Sascha told me that he has come to a decision. From now he will carry poison on his body. I think this is the best means. But the children! Jossif Wissarionovich also has children, whom he loves. How can he tolerate such atrocities?

Vera Moissejevna has been arrested. Foreigners are told that she is sick ..." (p. 227)

"The newspapers expand themselves on the discovery of terrorist groups, saboteurs, spies, enemies of the people. Shootings are taking place. ...

In Chabarovsk, everybody belonging to the opposition was shot dead. It is terrible. Physical destruction of the opposition's cadre and of everybody who was directly or indirectly connected with the opposition. ... (p. 230)

"November, 1937

Terrible. Tomorrow is the trial. The prime of our high command. Michail Tuchachevsky. The pride of the Red Army! The glory of its victory! An excellent organizer! Jakir, the victor over Petljura. Uborevich, the hero who conquered Odessa from Denikin. Eideman, the most loyal comrade-in-arms of Frunze. Putna the hero of Vilna. Kork ... Feldman, victor over the Japanese militarists. Among the judges Jegorov, Bluecher, who were convicted themselves later. I try to comprehend and explain to myself the historic necessity of this slaughter. It is difficult. One day Mechlis said in a state of intoxication that in the case of war, mishaps were unavoidable in the initial phase. Therefore at this time, one should remove anybody who might be tempted to plan a coup. But there are still islands in the Arctic. ... Why then this physical extermination? After every marshal, they will shoot several hundreds of his officers. Blood demands blood. And where does it end? Our military fighting power could suffer from this

bloodshed. Mechlis contends that the 'complete political stabilization is more important than the question of the supreme command. Generals can always be found'. Klim has said that 'the Russian man loves war and understands how to wage it'. This may be true, but what caused him to make this statement?

The prime of the Red Army no longer exists! ... And already Jeshov has arrested half of the judges who signed the judgment over Michail and his fellow sufferers. The executions took place in the court-yard of the Lefortovo prison. Early in the morning, tied on poles, like plunderers or deserters. Jakir turned crazy. He cursed and hollered: 'Death to Petljura's bandits!' In 1921, at Novy Bazar, 376 prisoners of the department of Tiutiunik, Petljura's complice, were shot by machine gun fire.

Tuchachevsky died silently. They told him that his wife has been granted permission to change her name. The secretary-general's (Stalin's) personal decision. The last will...". (p. 246 - 247)

"Dreadful summer of 1938

Several hundreds of higher commanders of the Army and Navy have been arrested. The shootings were endless. Victory Orlov, Koshjanov, Jegorov, Pavlov, Jermolajev. The Navy is leaderless, the general staff has been decapitated...". (p. 248) "1939 Everything is finished! Tey chased me away like a domestic servant who has stolen from his masters. I was not even given my eight days. On May 1, I was on the Red Square; the secretary-general laughed at me. One must be prepared for everything. The children are concerned about me. They are afraid...

Handing-over of duties. Molotov has been chosen. I have been recklessly chased away, without granting me enough to bid my staff farewell. 'Like a thief during the night...' (p. 265)

"May 5. Sadness. My whole life is collapsing. History will one day pass judgment. On the whole world..." (p. 266)

1941

"What a remarkable order of the day given to the Army by Stalin!

'The soldier must not die without having at least one German dead body at his side. Mow them all down with your machine-gun, your rifle, your bayonet. If you are wounded, grab them with your teeth by their throat, strangle them like a wild beast!'

In spite of the war, anti-Semitism continues to thrive with us. In the course of a conversation between Malenkov, Shdanov and Molotov concerning my nomination, Malenkov stated that they would not allow me to stay in Washington much longer. Cherbakov is said to have stated: 'his task consists in making some speeches in Yiddish and leave everything as it is. Once he has done so, he will be dismissed. Litvinov is not secure. ...' These know-all! They are forgetting everything I have done for the Party! I have risked my life, not once, but a hundred times! ..." (p. 274)

There has been talk about the duo Stalin - Mao, with the aim to launch another great attack against the capitalist bloc.

Dangerous speculation! We are eagerly encouraging an important and dangerous competitor, China, to make his appearance, and we are drawing closer to the time of a new conflict in the distribution of raw materials and markets. The youngest Marxist knows that this is bound to lead to another war. ...

The doctors are pessimistic about a certain operation. All the better. I am not inclined to experience a third world war..." (p. 278)

34) Graf Mirbach, ambassador of the German Monarchy to the Soviets, was murdered in July 1918 by Jascha Blumkin

February 27, 1933. — The Reichstag is burning! Signal for a Communistic revolution in Germany? — At least this was generally thought at the time on the grounds of documents found at the KPD (Communist Party of Germany).



Willi Muenzenberg,
inter alia German, French, Communist, marked in the Encyclopaedia of Jewry as politician and owner of a publishing-house group, expelled from Switzerland after 1919 because of revolutionary activities, founder of the Communist Youth Association, built up his "Muenzenberg-group" during the Weimar period with numerous daily and weekly newspapers, film corporations and book-clubs, including *Welt am Abend*, *Berlin am Morgen*, *Arbeiter-Illustrierte*. Residing in Paris 1933, he became the propaganda chief of the Comintern using the cover-name: "International Aid Committee for the Victims of Fascism".

On the occasion of the Reichstag fire, he issued a mendacious "Brown Book" portraying the "guilt of the National Socialists", organized the "Reichstag counter-trial against Hermann Göring", gave birth to a whole series of such "brown books" and a flood of similar pamphlets and emigre newspapers.

The uninhibited mendacity of his activities has been exposed by Fritz Tobias' book: "Der Reichstagsbrand — Legende und Wirklichkeit" (The Reichstag Fire — Legend and Reality), Rastatt/Baden 1962.



Rk. 12380 Wienst.
Reichsbund
Jüdischer Frontsoldaten E.V.
Der Vorsitzende

Berlin W 15, October 19, 1933
Kurfürstendamm 200
Telephone J.: Bismarck...

To the
State Secretary of the Reich Chancellery
Herr Dr. Lammers
Berlin
Sir,

On the basis of our consultation Rk 5145/33 from April 28, I venture to explain our wishes and thoughts for the incorporation of the German Jews into the German state, in a letter to the Reich Chancellor dated May 6, 1933, RK 5419,33. In this letter I have expressed the honest will of our federation to serve the German people and the German state and have attempted to describe a way leading to this goal. In view of the situation of the German Reich in terms of foreign politics, caused by Germany's leaving the League of Nations and by the recalling of the German delegates from the disarmament conference, I feel compelled to declare to the Reich Government the wholehearted agreement with this energetic step, which finally opens new possibilities of equal rights for Germany. As I declared then that our federation will make all its forces available to the Reich, our members will now place themselves at the government's disposal. Today, as 19 years ago, they are willing to give everything for the Fatherland, should the need arise.

I request you, Sir, to inform Herr Reich Chancellor of our declaration of loyalty and of our readiness to act.
Assuring you of my highest esteem, I am, Sir,
respectfully yours,

Dr. Löwenstein
Retired Captain of the Reserve
President of Federation
Document E 612030, E 612031

Unity in Dispersion

In order to emphasize the documentary character of this publication, we left largely without commentary our examination of the very important documentation of the World Jewish Congress (WJC) "Unity in Dispersion, a History of the WJC", published in New York in 1948.

The WJC is a permanent world organization. It has, conforming to its target, attempted to influence, and, in fact, has exercised enormous influence on world politics. It has shaped the destiny of mankind ever since its inception in 1936, although it does not even represent a national entity within the meaning of international law.

An objective historiography must therefore take notice of this influence and its consequences.

Following a brief review of the beginnings of a international collaboration during the seventeenth century, the documentation at hand begins with the First Zionist Congress in Basle 1897, at which two different targets were set:

1.) The creation of a Jewish state in Palestine.

2.) Joint efforts to improve the living conditions of the Jews living in the "Diaspora" that is outside Palestine.

At the Zionist Conference convened in Carlsbad in 1922, it emerged in addition to the Zionist Organization, which was more and more engaged with Palestine-related tasks, a Jewish world organization should be created to take care of problems in terms of world politics. In 1932, the first preparative conference of the World Jewish Conference was convened in Geneva, but the essential preconditions for this meeting had already been fulfilled during World War One by the efforts and unification of the Jews, predominantly in the U.S. These had assumed leadership in the representation of worldwide Jewish interests as early as 1919 in Versailles.

"The Jews took an active part in the constitution of many of these new nations, but they were also concerned with securing their own recognition as a national minority...." (p. 23 - 24)

"By the time the Peace Conference assembled in Paris at the beginning of 1919, a great number of Jewish delegations from

many lands had found their way to the French capital. It became clear to responsible Jewish statesmen that their first task was to coordinate the activities of these delegations.

On March 25, 1919, a Comite des Delegations Juives aupres de la Conference de la Paix (Committee of Jewish Delegations at the Peace Conference) was formed, composed of delegations from Palestine, the United States, Canada, Russia, the Ukraine, Poland, East Galicia, Rumania, Transylvania, Bukovina, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Greece, speaking in the name of democratically elected Jewish Congress, National Jewish Councils, or federated Jewish communities. In addition, the World Zionist Organization and the B'nai B'rith were represented on the Comite. The Comite des Delegations Juives thus rightly claimed to be the spokesmen of over ten million Jews...." (p. 26)

"The work of the Comite des Delegations Juives was crowned with a substantial measure of success...." (p. 26)

These measures included:

- a)** the protection of the rights of minorities and
- b)** influence on international law to restrict the sovereignty of a state.

This obviously referred primarily to Germany, even if she is not explicitly mentioned in this documentation, for it was only with reference to Germany that one could possibly define such endeavors as having been "crowned with success". For instance, the provisions governing the rights of minorities that were imposed on Poland (which she never complied with) were at no time regarded as a restriction of the rights of sovereignty by Poland, as has been proven by Warsaw's politics during the years from 1919 to 1939. This is also valid for Czechoslovakia and Lithuania (here with reference to the German Memel territory).

When the Versailles "peace conference" was drawing to an end, the committee did not disband. Instead, it decided to continue its work as a permanent panel under the chairmanship of Dr. Leo Motzkin (p. 27). In this manner, great influence was exercised within the Interparliamentary Union, at International Minority Congresses, and on the panels of the League of Nations. (p. 28)

In 1932, Dr. Nahum Goldmann convened the first preparative World Jewish Conference in Geneva, on behalf of the American Jewish Congress. It took place

from August 14 to 17. The Zentralverein Deutscher Staatsbürger Juedischen Glaubens (Central Association of German Nationals of Jewish Faith) and a number of other organizations refused to participate in this conference.

The purpose of the WJC was defined by Dr. Nahum Goldmann as follows:

"It is to establish the permanent address of the Jewish people; amidst the fragmentation and atomization of Jewish life and of the Jewish community; it is to establish a real, legitimate, collective representation of Jewry which will be entitled to speak in the name of the 16 million Jews to the nations and governments of the world, as well as to the Jews themselves." (p. 33)

The Conference elected an Executive Committee, in which Dr. Stephen Wise and Dr. Nahum Goldmann were entrusted with leading positions. In 1933, (September 5 - 8) and 1934, (August 20 - 23), the second and third preparative conferences convened. In the meantime, the rise to power of National Socialism had become the crucial subject at these conferences.

Demands for uncompromising action, calls for the boycott of German goods and services, the rejection of any coexistence were usually based on allegations such as: "World Jewry, not German Jewry, is under attack", therefore this is a "fight for freedom and justice for all races, religions and peoples" (p. 38). — Dr. Nahum Goldmann was elected president of the Executive Committee.

The World Jewish Congress (WJC) was founded in Geneva during a convention Aug. 8 - 15/36. From thirty-two countries, 180 delegates arrived, but none from Germany and none from the Soviet Union.

At the meeting, Dr. Nahum Goldmann analysed the world situation and concluded that the existing sovereignty of nations should be considered obsolete. However, the idea of the League of Nations should be reinforced to safeguard the interests of the weaker groups in the world.

"Millions of Jews in Eastern Europe are being economically expropriated, politically disfranchised, and physically terrorized in the name of the supremacy of the state and of the dominant nation..." (p. 49)

"...Where the equal rights of a Jewish community are affected, we are no longer concerned with a regional Jewish question, but with the Jewish question, with a common, worldwide Jewish interest. The surrender of the Jews' equality of rights in any country would mean the surrender of their equality of rights throughout the world.

Dr. Goldmann concluded by linking the Jewish fate with that of humanity itself. We know quite well, he said, that we cannot by ourselves succeed in repelling the attack launched by the Germans upon our right to exist. We can only join forces with the many others in the world who in their own interest must fight against this world menace." (p. 50 - 51)

In conclusion, Dr. Goldmann integrated the Jewish destiny with that of the whole of mankind, which

"has to fight against this world menace in her own interest — to defend against an aggression, which was started by Germany." (p. 51)



Emanuel Hünemeier

It was emphasized that "fighting against Hitlerism is one of the most important tasks" and that "anti-Semitism must be branded as an international crime", that "propaganda is at present one of the main instruments of foreign politics", and that a boycott as well as a confidential international intelligence service were required to be used as political weapons (pp 56 - 57). Dr. Stephen Wise became president of the Executive Committee and Dr. Nahum Goldmann president of the Administrative Committee. The founding of the World Jewish Congress was to terminate the era of Jewish disunity and uncoordinated action (p. 73).

When World War Two erupted, the WJC's headquarters was moved to Paris, and in July, 1940, to New York City. In Geneva, the office continued to exist under the management of Dr. Gerhard Riegner and Dr. Abraham Silberschein; it maintained contacts with the countries occupied by Germany and with the International Red Cross.

The first inter-American conference convened shortly before America's entry into the war in Baltimore,

Maryland (November, 1940), and it dealt with plans for the re-integration "of large Jewish masses" in Europe (p. 127).

In 1942, eighteen representative committees for Jewish communities in the countries occupied by Germany were created. Together they formed the Advisory Staff for European Jewish Matters. This amalgamation took place during a meeting on June 6 to 7, 1942, in the Hotel Commodore in NYC; three hundred delegates attended. At this meeting, which was coordinated with the WJC, a demand was made for the first time that no peace negotiation should ever be carried out without representatives of the WJC participating. (p. 131)

On the basis of some preparatory work dating back to April, 1939, the "Institute of Jewish Affairs" was founded on February 1, 1941, in NYC, under the directorship of Dr. Jacob Robinson. Amply provided with a staff of scientists, this institute was assigned the task of gathering information from all parts of the world concerning Jewish affairs, and to prepare the Jewish peace program to be submitted to the peace conference after the end of hostilities (pp. 134 - 136). The Institute did not consider the period from 1919 to 1939 as "peacetime", but as an "armistice" or at most as "post-war situation" (pp. 136 - 137). As early as 1942, the "punishment of war crimes" had become a central question, and the necessity was stressed that a basis should be created on which crimes could be punished retroactive as from 1933.

The Institute entertained close relations with the Geneva office and the British Section of the WJC in London, particularly after the British Section had built up a research staff of over thirty experts. The Institute compiled a remarkable amount of material in its archives, consisting of thousands of documents, press reports and other material. In these archives there are hundreds of papers, projects, drafts and manuscripts, ready for printing. Part of this material is confidential and will most likely never be published. (p. 139)

Some of the most important publications are:

Zorach Warhaftig: "Starvation over Europe" (1943), (no authors named) "Jews in Nazi Europe" (1941), "Where shall they go?"

"Hitler's Ten Year War on the Jews" (1943) — This book made a tremendous impression on the Allied governments and served as a basic textbook at the Nuremberg Military Tribunal.

Jacob Lestschinsky: "Balance Sheet of Extermination",

Jacob Robinson: "Unfinished Victory" (1946)

Zorach Warhaftig: "Uprooted" (1946).

The most important paper transmitted to the American authorities was "The Conspiracy against the Jewish People", the main chapters of which are headed:

I. The Originally Conceived Plan of Extermination of the Jewish People.

II. The Different Stages of the Crime Against the Jewish People.

III. The Responsibility of Individuals and Organizations (translated from German original).

From November 26 to 30, 1944, the "War Emergency Conference" of the WJC convened in Atlantic City, at which 269 delegates coming from forty countries attended, and for which the Institute of Jewish Affairs had compiled the most essential papers to be discussed, such as:

1.) The Jewish migration on the European continent to be expected as a result of the war. The emigration of Jews from Europe to other parts of the world, including mass settlement in Palestine, were discussed, along with the problems of the Jews who could not be repatriated. (p. 146)

2.) The claims and properties of Jews who have remained without heirs, should not be assigned to the respective state — as is general practice — but to the Jewish Representative Organization.

3.) Wiedergutmachung and reparations³⁵⁾ as well as the participation of Jewish representatives in the meetings of large international panels.

4.) Jewish claims for future peace settlements and participation therein.

"In December, 1944, Dr. Kubowitzki sailed on a mission to the European continent, being the first Jewish emissary from overseas to arrive in Belgium and Switzerland since the outbreak of hostilities, and one of the first to visit France.

Direct contact between the British Section and the continent of Europe began in November, 1944...." (p. 132 - 133)

For the Allied conference in San Francisco in April 1945, at which the statute of the "United Nations" (UNO) was voted in, the WJC handed preparative proposals to the representatives of the different nations, until the Charter itself was formulated. (p. 147)

35) Nana Sagi, "Wiedergutmachung für Israel" (Reparation for Israel) Stuttgart 1981, p. 27

Professor Nana Sagi confirms in this official investigation that the resolution made in Atlantic City with respect to reparations had been submitted to the Allied governments on October 27, 1944, with the following text: "Jewish claims for compensation must be based on the recognition of the fact that the Jews belong to a nation which has been in a state of war with Germany since 1933."

A remarkable chapter in the documentation "Unity in Dispersion" is the one that deals with the "Rescue Attempts".

"From September, 1939 until June 29, 1942, the Jews were the forgotten men of the democratic world..." (p. 160)

There was almost no information on the fate of East European Jewry. A first attempt to break this silence was made during the St. James Conference in London in January, 1942, when eight exile governments and the National Committee of "Free France" convened for a "discussion on German war crimes".

"On January 13, 1942, the Conference issued a declaration branding the reign of terror instituted by Germany in occupied countries, the mass expulsions, the execution of hostages, and the massacres. Not one reference was made to the crimes against the Jews...." (p. 160)

"On February 18 the Congress made formal representations on this subject to the Conference, asking for a specific statement with reference to the 'many and special crimes against the Jews'.

It was not until almost three months later that General Wladyslaw Sikorski, President of the Conference, finally replied that a specific reference to the sufferings endured by the Jews 'might be equivalent to an implicit recognition of the racial theories which we all reject'. ..." (p. 161, 261, 262)

Thereupon the British section of the WJC organized on June 29/42 its own "Conference of the Press of the Free World", where the "Facts of a Systematic Extermination of European Jewry" were announced. — What "facts" these were, is not revealed in the conference minutes. One is therefore forced to rely on a number of general press reports that cannot be checked out and are lacking documentary value. There were, however, immediate reactions in Britain and abroad. The BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) transmitted — for the first time! — pertaining news, and there were mass demonstrations in the US, which addressed war crimes and the rescue of European Jewry. It was to one of these meetings (Madison Square Gardens, Jul 21/42) that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent the following message:

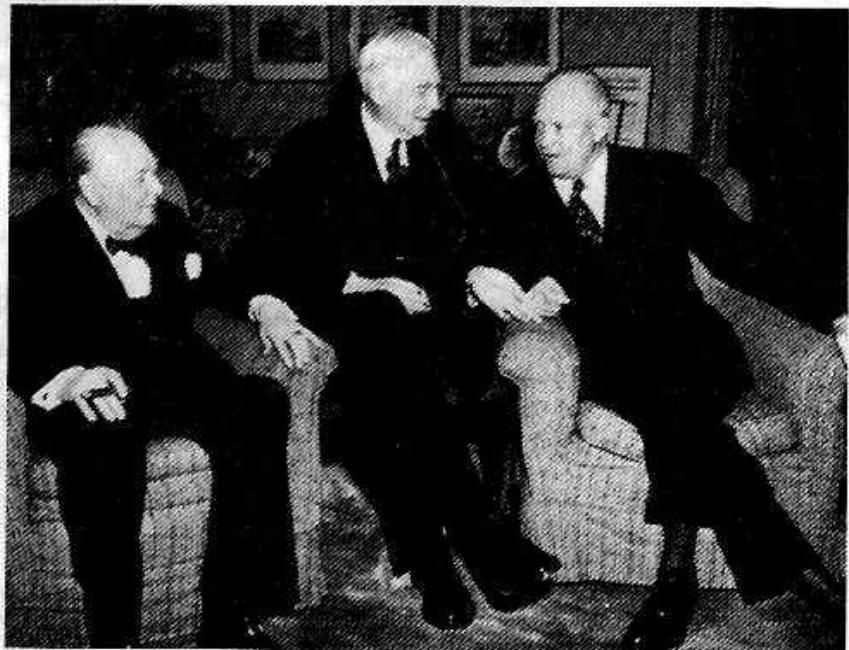
"The Jews were Hitler's first victims, and ever since they have been in the forefront of resistance to Nazi aggression." (p. 161)

The WJC commented on this message with the following words:

"This sentence rightly characterized the Jews of whatever nationality as an allied people of the United Nations." (p. 240)

At the World Jewish Congress in NYC, the then president of this congress, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, stated on December 3, 1942:

"We are not denying and are not afraid to confess that this war is our war and that it is waged for the liberation of Jewry... Stronger than all fronts together is our front, that of Jewry. We are not only giving this war our financial support on which the entire war production is based, we are not only providing our full propaganda power which is the moral energy that keeps this war going. The guarantee of victory is predominantly based on weakening the enemy forces, on destroying them in their own country, within the resistance. And we are the Trojan horses in the enemy's fortress. Thousands of Jews living in Europe constitute the principal factor in the destruction of our enemy. There, our front is a fact and the most valuable aid for victory." ³⁶⁾



Winston S. Churchill with his friend Bernard Baruch. On the right: The later US. President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In its official document, the WJC neither mentioned any details on the speeches and resolutions of the Dec. 1942 meeting, nor on the meeting as such. However, it can be proven from press reports that the meeting did take place, and Chaim Weizmann's speech has been confirmed in its content by an array of facts. Obviously, we are facing here a clear example showing that the

³⁶⁾ Archiv Peter, Coburg : D.H.T. chapter: The participation of the Jews in the Second World War and their co-responsibility for the final solution of the Jewish question

present documentation does not contain all the necessary details that are required for historical research to give us an objective judgement of events. It remains as a presentation on Jewry as seen by Jews. It must therefore be supplemented by other documents, including the American government's diplomatic papers.

But even this would not suffice. Dr. Nahum Goldmann refers to other connections:

"... This weakness of the President frequently results in failure on the part of the White House to report all the facts to the Senate and the Congress; its description of the prevailing situation is not always absolutely correct and in conformity with the truth..."

"When I lived in America, I learned that Jewish personalities — most of them rich donours for the parties — had easy access to the President. They used to contact him over the head of the Foreign Secretary and the representative at the United Nations and other officials. They were often in a position to alter the entire political line by a single telephone conversation..."

"Stephen Wise ... occupied a unique position not only within American Jewry, but also generally in America. ... He was a close friend of Wilson ...; he was also an intimate friend of Roosevelt and had permanent access to him, a factor which naturally affected his relations to other members of the American Administration. ..."

Directly after this, the President's car stopped in front of the verandah, and before we could exchange greetings, Roosevelt remarked: 'How interesting! Sam Rosenman, Stephen Wise and Nahum Goldmann are sitting there discussing what order they should give to the President of the United States. Just imagine what amount of money the Nazis would pay to obtain a photo of this scene'.

We began to stammer to the effect that there was an urgent message from Europe to be discussed by us, which Rosenman would submit to him on Monday. Roosevelt dismissed him with the words: 'This is quite all right. On Monday I shall hear from Sam what I have to do', and he drove on." ³⁷⁾

This should only be understood as an example that is off the record, but may nevertheless be of paramount significance.

Nor is it unimportant to know that Samuel Untermeier, who called for a "holy war" against Germany in 1933,

"was so close to Roosevelt that his nephew Lawrence Steinhardt became the new U.S. ambassador in Moscow in the fall of 1938, succeeding the President's friend Joseph Davis. It is customary in American politics, that only the closest friends of the President are normally entrusted with jobs of this importance." ³⁸⁾

Equally important, but not mentioned in the diplo-

matic papers is certainly the creation of a "World anti-Nazi Council to Fight for Human Rights". It was founded in 1936 by Samuel Untermeier together with the British unionist, Sir Walter Critine, to serve as an Agent for "psychological Warfare" and — concealed from the public — to be financed by the Jewish Defense Fund. Winston Churchill became one of its activists. And the ideas of the American President F.D. Roosevelt — years before the actual commencement of the war! — about a sea blockade and "quarantine" against "the Dictators" (directed however only against Germany and Japan) in collaboration with Britain which would have to be pressured for this purpose, exposes the world-political dimensions of the engagement of "pressure groups". Also the catchword of the "rejected coexistence" had been assumed by FDR years before the war. ³⁸⁾

But let us return to the WJC documentation:

Inspired by these measures, Great Britain and the United States of America convened the so-called Bermuda Refugee Conference. It seemed that this conference was in fact dealing with the "refugee problem" and not with the rescue of Jews. The representatives of the Jewish organizations were even refused participation (p. 146). Neither the sending of food into the ghettos nor a liberalization of the immigration-policy on the part of the U.S. or Palestine was discussed at this conference.

It was not until January 22, 1944, that a new kind of reaction was heard: President F.D. Roosevelt created the "War Refugee Board".



Members were the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War. Director of this panel was Henry Morgenthau's deputy, John W. Peale. The War Refugee Board was the result of constant encroachment upon the U.S. administration by the WJC. The two continued to be in close contact, and the relations of the WJC with the military commands were likewise very good.

Henry Morgenthau jr:
U.S. Finance Minister, who emphatically intervened in favor of a war-like engagement of the United States even before the war in Europe began.

"However, it was in vain that it endeavored since June, 1944, to have the instruments of annihilation — the gas chambers, the

37) Nahum Goldmann, "Mein Leben — USA, Europa, Israel", München 1981, p. 53, 66 - 67, 116.

38) Dirk Bavendamm, "Roosevelts Weg zum Krieg", München - Berlin 1983, p. 310. 1956

gas vans, the death baths, the crematoria — attacked in force either by the underground fighters or by Allied paratroopers. Neither did the Congress succeed any better in this respect in its negotiations with the Soviet Embassy, nor were E. Frischer, A. Reiss, and Dr. I. Schwarzbart more successful in their conversations with the Czechoslovak and Polish Governments, respectively."... (p. 167)

In London, discussions on the bombing of the "Extermination Chambers" came to nothing. Respective details or documents which might assist in revealing what information was available at the time, cannot be found; no names, hours or meeting places are mentioned. This is all the more regrettable, considering that now, forty years later, no pertinent documentation on this vexing subject seems to exist.

"The persistent silence of the Red Cross in the face of the various stages of the extermination policy, of which it was well informed, will remain one of the troubling and distressing riddles of the Second World War...." (p. 168)

— although "the greatest pressure" was exercised on the IRC (International Red Cross). (p. 200)

The World Jewish Congress took several rescue measures into its own hands:

"On June 14, 1940, 14 large cargoes of medical supplies, the first of their kind, were sent from Geneva to the Jewish community in Warsaw. Food packages followed, and a total of over 50,000 such parcels were sent through the Geneva Committee to individuals. Considerable amounts of money were also transmitted during that first period to the territories occupied by the German and Soviet armies and reached the addresses." (p. 202)

At the important Allied war conferences, where the war targets of the USSR, the US and Great Britain were agreed upon and eventually realised by Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill (Teheran Oct-Nov/43, Yalta Feb/45 and Potsdam Jul-Aug/45), a Jewish problem was not discussed nor was any Jewish organisation heard or took part in the proceedings.

Strong pressure had to be exercised on the US administration in order to obtain from the Reparations Conference in Paris Dec. 21/45 at least the creation of a fund to benefit those persons "who had seriously suffered under the Germans". Jews were not mentioned as being special or even as sole beneficiaries. The fund amounted to \$ 25 million and was to be financed from German assets in neutral states or from the gold stocks found in Germany, provided these were not tied up within the currency system. Only after very intensive endeavours by the Jewish organisations was a final agreement reached on Jun. 14/46; Ninety percent of this fund and of the gold reserves, and ninety-five percent of the assets left without heirs, were to be made available to the Jews. But this, too, was tied to practical proposals by Jewish agencies for the resettlement of Jewish war victims. (p. 272 to 273)

The Peace conference which was opened in Paris in August, 1946 and was terminated on February 10, 1947 with peace treaties for Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Italy and Rumania, had attracted numerous Jewish organizations. On August 20, 1946, the WJC handed over a written declaration in which it demanded the fulfilment of numerous Jewish claims. The large powers recognized that the "Jews were the victims of racial and religious persecution", but Jewish delegations were not admitted to the peace conference. (p. 257)

"There was a general lack of interest on the part of the non-Jews in those aspects of the Jewish problem which relate to international protection of Jewish rights in the peace treaties." (p. 258)

And this in spite of Stephen Wise's pointed letter that in Versailles 1919 the committee of Jewish delegations had been heard by the panels of the peace conference and that a "non admission at this time constitutes a serious break with a long tradition". (p. 258)

In conclusion, yet another chapter of the present documentation dealing with the tracing department — the Location Service — of the WJC may be of some importance. It was founded in New York in the second half of 1942 and coordinated with similar facilities in Buenos Aires, Geneva and Stockholm. The Tracing Department in London did not begin to operate until March 1, 1945.

Since 1942, the New York Service received more than 150,000 letters of inquiry, and about 25,000 families were reunited. The London office located 24,629 lost persons during the period Mar. 1/45 to Dec. 31/47; 200,000 letters were exchanged, probably including the letters of acknowledgement and gratitude and the many inquiries as to changes of location.

"Summarizing the work of the Congress in this field it may be said that its offices handled over 275,000 inquiries about missing Jews. Nearly 85,000 were traced and some 50,000 survivors were reunited with members of their families in all parts of the world." (p. 298)

Since search inquiries addressed to Jewish organizations in different countries have remained essentially unanswered, and due to the fact that non-Jewish organizations, as e.g. the Red Cross services, were not adequately equipped to meet these demands (p. 299), these searches were necessarily concentrated on the WJC offices. The figures indicated here may therefore be considered a documentary proof that the number of search reports between 1942 and 48 has not been higher.

"Six Million"

As Early as 1936

As early as November 25, 1936, in a speech before the Royal Commission in Jerusalem, Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization and Jewish Agency of long years' standing, 1948 first President of the State of Israel, defined the "six million" as a symbolic figure for the Jewish fate.³⁹⁾

"The world is taciturn, and it was only recently that we heard the Polish Foreign Minister, Col. Beck, say in many interviews in Geneva and in his own country and in Britain that there were one million Jews too many in Poland..."

I do not wish to dwell on this subject any longer. I am not going to engage the Commission's time more than necessary in order to describe what is going on in Germany. It is too well known that I would have to go into more precise details. This is the situation of roughly 3,600,000 Jews. Just over three million of them are living in Poland. 600,000 were living in Germany in 1932, but this figure has decreased since.

If we go on and take the Jews of Roumania, Lithuania and Austria into consideration, then we have practically the same picture, and it is therefore no exaggeration at all when I say that today six million — I am not talking about the Jews in Persia and Morocco and in such countries which can only give very uncertain information and about which very little is heard nowadays — that in this part of the world six million Jews are condemned to be crowded in places where they are not wanted, human beings for whom the world is divided into countries in which they cannot live and countries which they are not allowed to enter.

Just one word about Russia: There are around three million Jews in Russia. We have only very little contact with them. Russia is at present a closed country. The situation there has, I think, materially improved, namely due to the fact that many people who could not be incorporated into Russia's present society are about to disappear... (p. 272)

But in the meaning in which the term Jewry is understood by us, it is disappearing in Russia.

Zionism is not allowed in Russia, it is regarded as a counterrevolutionary movement, a stooge of British imperialism. From

time to time a Zionist escapes from Russia — younger people —, and the Commission will perhaps have occasion to see several groups of these young Russian men and women who managed to escape from Russia under great sacrifices and at the risk of their lives. But a regular emigration of Jews from Russia to Palestine does not exist.

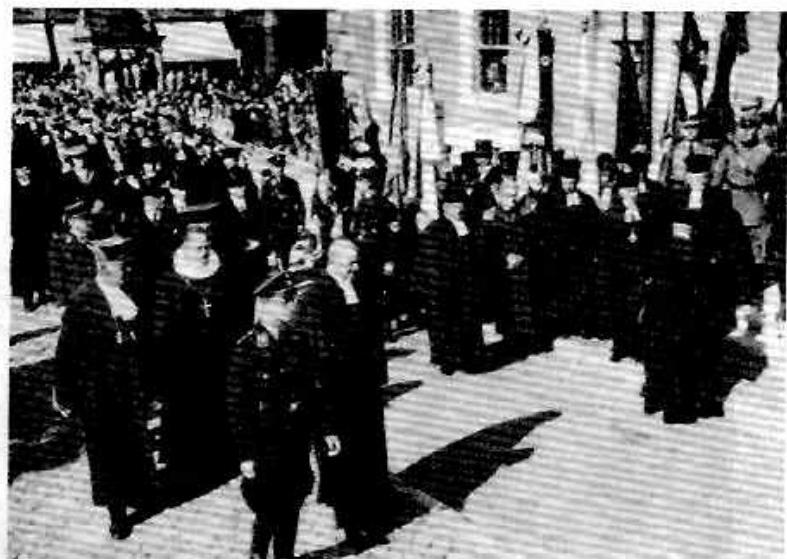
With great effort we succeeded in getting one thousand or twelve hundred Zionist families out of Russia, who had been arrested there and were incarcerated in Siberian prisons. We continue to attempt under enormous difficulties to get them out and into Palestine, but in reality a Russian Jewry as part of the World Jewry does not exist. ... (p. 273)

The six million whom I mentioned before, are condemned to live from hand to mouth, — they do not know today what will happen tomorrow — I am not talking about organized anti-Semitism and will assume for a moment that most countries are behaving quite amicably — but there are a number of objective reasons, purely objective reasons, leading to a situation in those parts of the world where the Jewish community is crushed and the Jews are made the flotsam of the world, where they are economically ground to dust."

Our facsimile — in this edition translated! — depicts a report from *Frankfurter Zeitung* dated September 23, 1933:

Detmold, September 23

"The Church Council has decreed the following for the regional church of Lippe (Lippische Landeskirche): All pastors, civil servants, employees of the Landeskirche and of the church communities will greet on duty and inside the official buildings and parks by raising their right arm. It is expected that everybody will salute in the same manner when off duty. When clergymen are wearing gown and beret, it is recommended that they use the conventional manner of greeting."



This also happened in that September, 1933, when Samuel Untermeyer proclaimed in NYC that "the hour of reckoning had come", and when Stephen Wise directed "the eternally suffering servants of God" into the "frontline" against Germany: Opening of the National Synode of Wittenberg on Sept. 27, 1933, in unity with the NSDAP.

39) Chaim Weizmann, "Reden + Aufsätze 1901 - 1936", jüd. Buchverlag Erwin Löwe, Berlin 1937.

"When saying this to you, I do not wish to involve your emotions, but these things are not widely known. Although it is common knowledge that the situation of the Jews is not a very happy one, I think that the real circumstances are not understood; this is why I have taken the liberty to dwell a little more comprehensively on this subject. This involves, after all, the fate of six million human beings." (p. 274)

On August 25, 1939 — before the commencement of the war — the same man handed over to the British government the military declaration of war of the World Jewish Congress on Germany. In his own words this sounded somewhat more subtle as follows:

"I took it upon myself to convey to the British government in writing and verbally the resolution of mutual assistance passed by the Geneva conference..." (p. 610) ⁴⁰)

When war began in 1939, he had a conversation with Winston Churchill:

"He received me not only cordially, but he was also full of confidence with respect to the war. His first words, after he had welcomed me, were about as follows:

'Well, Dr. Weizmann, we have as good as beaten them already.' I was not quite of the same opinion at the time, but I did not say so. I just changed the subject, spoke about our own affairs and thanked him for his constant support for the Zionist course. 'You were standing at the cradle of this enterprise', I said to him, 'and hopefully you will live to see that we have

succeeded'. Adding that after the war we would build up a state of three to four million Jews in Palestine, whereupon he replied: 'Yes, go ahead, I am full in agreement with this idea'." (p. 611)

About November, 1945, he has the following to say:

"The British government refused to believe that six million Jews had been killed in Europe." (p. 642)

And this in November 1945!!

This was the first time in his voluminous "Memoirs" that he expressed himself on the subject of "extermination of European Jewry by Hitler-Germany". Just as in the memoir-volumes of Nahum Goldmann, the president of the World Jewish Congress and of the American section of the Jewish Agency of long years' standing, there is also nothing at all on the so-called "Holocaust" in Chaim Weizmann's book, nothing about what the Jewish world organizations had learned during the war, and how they had reacted on that information. Still in November 1945, the British government did not know anything about this either. Only later on it was considered necessary in terms of power politics to join the chorus of the other agitators or at least not to contradict them. This total silence on the part of the two decisive representatives of international Jewry in their memoirs concerning the outrageous accusations raised against the German people is highly important evidence in terms of world history!



Peres, Brandt in Israel: "Who arrives here from Germany has to know, what the matter is."

40) Chaim Weizmann, "Memoiren" — Das Werden des Staates Israel
Zürich 1953

The originals of these historical documents were examined by our publishing-house. They prove that the Juedische Kultusvereinigung zu Berlin e.V. (Jewish Community) was still engaged in the administration of mortgages as late a November, 1942, and was able to charge an extraordinarily low rate of interests to its clients. On behalf of a — obviously also Jewish — compatriot who had suffered bomb damage, Herr Hans Fuchs contacted the Berlin authorities and received the answer printed below. Both persons were in September/October 1943, in Berlin. — There were undoubtedly also other cases, and we are not disputing this. But these documents cannot be dismissed.

One counter-example: Far away from the events in Europe, German men in South-West Africa were interned in concentration camps immediately after the beginning of the war in 1939 and kept there until well after the end in 1945, only because they were Germans.

Jüdische Kultusvereinigung
zu Berlin e.V.

Der Vorstand III A 181/37 Dr.R./Br.

Herrn
Hans Fuchs
Berlin NW 40.

Kirchstrasse 22.

Berlin N 4, den 25.November 1942
Oranienburger Str. 29
Fernsprecher: 425921

Eingegangen
27. Nov. 1942
Erledigt:

Betrifft: Hypothek Neue Friedrichstr.22.

In Bestätigung Ihres Schreibens vom 20.Okttober 1942 bedauern wir, mitteilen zu müssen, dass wir in eine Zinsherabsetzung nicht einwilligen können, da ja der Zinssatz nur 3½ % beträgt.

Jüdische Kultusvereinigung zu Berlin e.V.
Der Vorstand

I.A.

Mosche Rosenthal

(Dr.jur.Ernst Israel Rosenthal)

Der Oberbürgermeister der Reichshauptstadt Berlin
Hauptplanungsamt
Berlin C2, den 27.Sept. 1943.
Stralauerstr.47 Hausnumm. Zimmer 64
Fernwahl: 51 00 14 oder Südtelefon: 45 34

Bei Zeichen	Über Nachricht von	Mein Zeichen	Tag
		Pla VI C 3 b	
Herrn		Eingegangen	
Hans Fuchs,			16.Okt.1943
Berlin NW 40.			
Kirchstr.22		Erledigt:	

Die Unterbringung der Bombenge-schädigten erfolgt nicht durch das Haupt-planungsamt sondern ausschließlich durch das Quartier- und Wehrleistungsamt im Einvernehmen mit dem örtlichen Wohnungsamt

Ich stelle Ihnen anheim, die Familie Kieckhöfer zu veranlassen, einen Unter-bringungsantrag bei dem zuständigen Quar-tier- und Wehrleistungsamt Steglitz zu stellen.

*Verhalt
An Kieckhöfer
mitgeteilt
f.Marg.*

Im Auftrage:
gez. Nieke
Begl. durch:

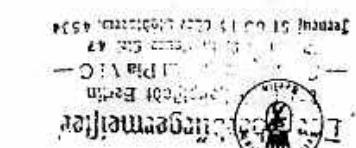


Herrn Hans Fuchs,

Postpflichtige Dienstpost!
Feil

Berlin NW 40,

Kirchstr.22



Berlin C2, Südtelefon

Der Oberbürgermeister der Reichshauptstadt Berlin

Israel = a Model State?



Moshe Sharett

In 1948, the Zionists had the unique chance of creating a state benefitting from all the advantages of humanitarian behavior of civilized people that had been praised by them and "violated by the vicious Nazis" ever since 1933. Although it would fit well into this comparison, we do not even wish to mention the fact that neither a German national nor any other foreigner could settle in Israel, assimilate himself there or rise into the position of a leading minister of police chief or banker, or work in the public media business.

May it be recalled that it was exactly these ideal standards of human behavior that allegedly caused Samuel Untermeyer and Stephen Wise to take action on a foreign continent and to call for a "holy war" in the "foremost trenches of the front". As mentioned before, no other nation, let alone the German people, has ever made such a claim for living and working rights in Israel and is very unlikely to do so in the future. Since we Germans, along with the rest of mankind, are eagerly picking up any really progressive learning process and are quite willing to learn from examples of how these humanitarian principles should be put into practice internally as well as towards neighboring countries, it is recommended to study the historical events in the country created by those people whose accusations against the German people are intended to keep the international media in continuous agitation worldwide "up to the last generation".

For these reasons and for the sake of historical truth it is interesting to quote from Jewish sources the principal attitude of those men in responsible positions, who implemented Israel's policies. We are well aware of the fact that remarks of this kind may be inadequate to describe the situation in Israel as a whole, considering the present habit in Germany of "coping with the past" (*Vergangenheitsbewältigung*) in a partisan way, if not with the intention to mislead. We feel that the following quotations reflect a substantial spectrum of historic realities in Israel.

The booklet "Israel's Sacred Terrorism" contains remarkable diary notes of Israel's Foreign Minister under David Ben Gurion and Prime Minister from 1954 to 1955, Moshe Sharett. The book was initially published in the U.S. in 1980 and a German version in the Fed-

ral Republic of Germany in 1982.⁴¹⁾

The authoress is a former foreign correspondent of the Israeli radio service born in Tel Aviv.⁴²⁾

1.)

The diaries of Moshe Sharett prove beyond doubt that it was right from the beginning part of the strategy of the so-called 'Security Establishment' of the State of Israel to deliberately provoke Arab states to warfare, by carrying out military and terrorist actions against them. This strategy had enabled Israel to pose before the world as a victim country while permanently expanding her territory, well conscious of her military superiority.

Ben Gurion himself said 'that it would be worthwhile to pay an Arab a million pounds to start a war' (From the Diary note of May 26, 1955)

Livia Rokach shows in her study presented in German language that there was already in the early fifties a plan for the annexation of South Lebanon, Gaza and West Jordan.

"It is becoming more and more evident that the exceptional demographic and geographic changes in Israeli society within the span of this generation were brought about by Icbensraum and were not, in fact, the accidental results of the endeavor to guard 'Israel's security' against an 'Arab threat'. Territorial expansion was facilitated by Israeli acts of provocation, generating Arab hostility and creating pretexts for intervention. This policy is amply documented by Moshe Sharett who was Israel's Foreign Minister under David Ben Gurion and then Prime Minister (1954 - 55). Moshe Sharett's Personal Diary documents Israel's sacred terrorism and reveals the myths which have been treated as self-evident truths since the creation of Israel and until the present time when Israeli terrorism against Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza and Southern Lebanon has reached an intolerable level..."

We consider it a duty towards the attentive public to examine the many precedents amply documented and occasionally decried by a bewildered Israeli Prime Minister who worried about the moral deterioration in a society which promoted revenge as a 'sacred' principle.

In a passage quoted by Livia Rokach, Sharett wrote:

"In the thirties, we restrained the emotions of revenge... now, on the contrary, we justify the system of reprisal... we have eliminated the mental and morale restraint on this instinct and made it possible... to uphold revenge as a morale value... a sacred principle." (p. 6 - 7)

41) Livia Rokach, "Israel's Sacred Terrorism", association of Arab-American University Graduates' Inc, Belmont Mass. 198 "Israels heiliger Terror", Pfungsstadt 1982, Minotaurus-Project Nr. 23

42) The following quotes in bold letters: Statement of Livia Rokach; quotes in italics = Moshe Sharett

"The satisfaction that the attack on the two Palestinian mayors evoked amongst many Jewish settlers in the West Bank, is reminiscent of the feeling in Israel in the 1950s which caused Sharett so much anguish and constituted a challenge to his conscience. In fact, the private armies now being organized by Jewish vigilante groups determined to keep the West Bank and Gaza under permanent Israeli control, have advocated openly the removal consider Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir (former members of the terrorist Irgun and Stern gangs respectively) as having become patsies, fools and traitors and although Begin condemned the attacks on the Palestinian mayors as 'crimes of the worst kind', the fact remains that the settlers of Gush Emunim and Kach are carrying out the settlement policies of the Begin government. The government provides them with protection and economic benefits and equips them with legitimacy. By the same token, it insures that their victims are defenseless and powerless. The 1948 Deir Yassim massacre, committed by Begin's Irgun Zvai Leumi and the June 2, 1980 bombing committed by another yet to be identified vigilante group are products of the same sacred terrorism... (p. 7)

Between 1933 and 1948, Sharett conducted the foreign relations of the Zionist movement — as President of the 'Jewish Agency's Political Department' —, from 1948 to 1956 he was Israel's Foreign Minister, 1954 and 1955 Prime Minister... (p. 18)

Sharett writes that a big war against Egypt aimed at the conquest of Gaza and Sinai was part of the order of the day of the Israeli leaders at least as early as in the fall of 1953 — almost a year before Nasser sacked Neguib and strengthened his leadership. It was agreed at the time that the international conditions for such a war would be ripe roughly within the next three years... (p. 21)

Quotations from the Diary:

"I have been meditating on the long chain of false incidents and hostilities we have invented, and on the many clashes we have provoked which cost us so much blood, and on the violations of the law by our men — all of which brought grave disasters and determined the whole course of events and contributed to the security crises" ... (p. 22) (p. 6 in the English edition)

"These actions (attacks carried out under the euphemism of 'blows of retaliation') are our vital lymph. They ... help us to contain a high tension among our population and in the army. ... In order to have young men go to the Negev we have to cry out that this is in danger. ... (p. 23) (p. 7 in the English edition)

"In the cabinet meeting I condemned the Kibya affair that exposed us in front of the whole world as a gang of blood-suckers, capable of mass massacres regardless, it seems, of whether their actions may lead to war. I warned that this stain will stick to us and will not be washed away for many years to come. ... It was decided that a communique on Kibya will be published and Ben Gurion was to write it. I insisted on including an expression of regret. Ben Gurion insisted on excluding any responsibility of the Army: the civilian citizens of the border areas, enraged by the constant murders, have taken justice into their hands. After all (he said) the border settlements are full of arms and the settlers are ex-soldiers. ... I said that no one in the world will believe such a story and we shall only expose ourselves as liars. But I couldn't seriously demand that the communique explicitly affirm the Army's responsibility because this would have made it impossible to condemn the act and we will have ended up approving this monstrous bloodbath." (Oct. 18, 1953 p. 51) (p. 36 - 37)

"One, that the Army considers the present border with Jordan as absolutely unacceptable. Two, that the Army is planning war in order to occupy the rest of Western Eretz Israel." (Oct. 26, 1953; p. 81) (p. 18 in the English edition)

"Moshe Dayan⁴³) brought about a plan after the other for 'direct action'. The first should be to force open the blockade in the straits of Eilat. A ship flying the Israeli flag should be sent, and if the Egyptians bomb we should bomb the Egyptian base from the air or (we should) conquer Rase-Naqeb or open our way from the south to the Gaza strip up to the coast. There was a general uproar. I asked him: 'Do you realize this would mean war with Egypt?' He said: 'Of course. ...'" (Jan. 31, 1954; p. 331) (p. 39)

"After lunch Lavon⁴⁴) took me aside and started trying to persuade me: This is the right moment to act. This is the time to move forward and occupy the Syrian border positions beyond the Demilitarized Zone. Syria is disintegrating. A State with whom we signed an armistice agreement exists no more. Its government is about to fall and there is no other power in view. Moreover, Iraq has practically moved into Syria. This is a historic opportunity, we shouldn't miss it.

I was reluctant to approve such a blitz-plan and saw ourselves on the verge of a disastrous adventure. I asked if he suggests we act immediately and I was shocked when I realized that he does. ..." (p. 40) (p. 10 of English ed.)

"...What shocks and worries me is the narrow-mindedness and the short-sightedness of our military leaders. They seem to presume that the State of Israel may — or even must — behave in the realm of international relations according to the laws of the jungle. ..." (Dec. 22, 1954; p. 607) (p. 43) (p. 21 of Engl. ed.)

"Then he (Ben Gurion) passed on to another issue. This is the time, he said, to push Lebanon, that is, the Maronites in that country, to proclaim a Christian State. I said that this was nonsense."

"I claimed that there was no factor ready to create such a situation, and that if we were to push and encourage it on our own we would get ourselves into an adventure that will place shame on us. Here came a wave of insults regarding my lack of daring and my narrow-mindedness. We ought to send envoys and spend money. I said there was no money. The answer was that there is no such thing. The money must be found, if not in the Treasury then at the Jewish Agency! For such a project it is worth while throwing away one hundred



National hero Dajan 1967

"Israel will stand and fall with her army"

43) National Hero Dayan, 1967 "Israel will stand and fall with her army" M.D. — Supreme commander of the Israel Army

44) Pinhas Lavon — Israel's War Minister. On March 25., 1954 a number of Syrian army units mutineered

thousand, half a million, a million dollars. When this happens a decisive change will take place in the Middle East, a new era will start. I got tired of struggling against a whirlwind." (Feb. 27, 1954; p. 377) (p's 47 - 48)

On May 16/54, during a meeting of senior officials of the Defence and Foreign Affairs Ministries, Ben Gurion demanded that Israel do something about Lebanon. The timing was particularly opportune, he maintained, due to renewed internal trouble in Syria and tension between Syria and Iraq. (Chief of the Israeli Forces) Moshe Dayan immediately expressed his enthusiastic support:

May 16/56 (Sharett Diary continued):

"According to him (Dayan) the only thing that's necessary is to find an officer, even just a Major. We should either win his heart or buy him with money, to make him agree to declare himself the savior of the Maronite population. Then the Israeli army will enter Lebanon, will occupy the necessary territory, and will create a Christian regime which will ally itself with Israel. The territory from the Litani southward will be totally annexed to Israel and everything will be all right. If we were to accept the advice of the Chief of Staff we would do it tomorrow, without awaiting a signal from Baghdad. ..."

I did not want to bicker with Ben Gurion ... in front of his officers and limited myself to saying that this might mean ... war between Israel and Syria. ..." (p. 54)

"This may be taken as a decisive proof that we have decided to pass on to a general bloody offensive on all fronts: yesterday Gaza, today something on the Jordanian border, tomorrow the Syrian DMZ (Demilitarized Zone), and so on. In the cabinet meeting tomorrow, I will demand that the killers be put on trial as criminals. ..." (March 5, 1955; p. 816) (p. 62)

"I would never have imagined that we could reach such a state of poisoned relations, the stirring up of the basest instincts of hate and revenge and mutual deceit at the top of our most glorious Ministry (of Defense)."

I walked around as a lunatic, horror-stricken and lost, completely helpless ... what should I do? What should I do?" (Jan. 10, 1954; p. 639) (p. 72)

"We face no danger at all of an Arab military advantage for the next 8 - 10 years. Even if they receive massive military aid from the West, we shall maintain our military superiority thanks to our infinitely greater capacity to assimilate new armaments. The security past will only handcuff us and deny us freedom of action which we need in the coming years. Reprisal actions which we couldn't carry out if we were tied to a security pact are our vital lymph. ..."

They make it possible for us to maintain a high level of tension among our population and in the army. Without these actions we would have ceased to be a combative people and without the discipline of a combative people we are lost. ..." (p. 78)

"The conclusions from Dayan's words are clear: This state has no international obligations, no economic problems, the question of peace is nonexistent. ... It must calculate its steps single-mindedly and live by the sword. It must see the sword as the main, if not the only, means with which to keep its morale high and to retain its morale. Towards this end it may, - no, it must - invent dangers, and to do this it must adopt the method of provocation-and-revenge. ... And above all - let us hope for a new war with the Arab countries, so that we may finally get rid of our troubles and acquire our space. (Such a slip of the tongue: Ben

Gurion himself said that it would be worth while to pay an Arab a million pounds to start a war. ..." (May 26, 1955; p. 1021) (p. 78)

"Ben Gurion's speech was ... full of anger against those who disagree with him and who are in his opinion incapable of seeing the fatal forecast and cannot understand that we can only be delivered by daring action, if it will be performed in time, before the opportunity is missed. ... The problem of the refugees is indeed a pain in the neck, but nevertheless we shall chase them to Jordan. ..." (March 29, 1955; pp. 874 - 875) (p. 84)

"Our force is in the accomplishment of facts - this is the only way for us to become a political factor which has to be taken into consideration. This is the right moment because the Arab world is divided and Egypt has not yet signed an agreement with the U.S. or England. ..." (March 29, 1955; pp. 874 - 875) (p. 85)

2.)

Let us pick up another book: Erich Follath "Das Auge Davids" (David's Eye). ⁴⁵⁾

"Jabotinsky and Stern did not shy away from brutality. They wanted to spread terror: Terror against the British, so that they would withdraw from Palestine; terror against the Arabs to make them also flee, or, if they chose to stay, remain intimidated."

Jabotinsky is one of the shining brains of Zionism. As a juvenile in Odessa, he organized the resistance against Russian arbitrariness. He travelled to Germany, Turkey and Poland. He created the Jewish "Legion", a rather symbolic troop which fought in 1920 capturing Jerusalem alongside the British - the first Jewish battalion since the time of Jesus. Jabotinsky, a brilliant orator, founded a youth group in Poland, where a pale-faced, bespectacled young man by the name of Menachim Begin was one of the enthusiastic followers. When Jabotinsky realised that the British were unwilling to let the Jews have their state without certain preconditions, he threatened to 'fight to the bitter end' against the mandate power! Scorned by his more moderate opponents because of his radical behaviour as a 'Hitlero-Zionist' (for instance by Ben Gurion, later prime minister) Jabotinsky died in 1940 while travelling in the United States.

Menachim Begin, coming via Poland and a Soviet concentration camp into the 'Holy Land' in 1942, soon became the new leader of 'Irgun'. He had the 'King David Hotel' in Jerusalem, seat of the British headquarters, blown up, not being bothered by the death of ninety-two people. Soon afterwards, Begin and his men were wanted by the British, and a reward of 20.000 pounds was offered for his capture.

Abraham Stern and his underground-group went even further - he preached individual terrorism and practised the killing of innocent civilians; he would even have them pursued via a 'death list' and killed from ambush. In February 42, Stern himself was lured into an ambush and shot dead. But this did not mean the end of his murder-group.

Under the chairmanship of Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's President of Parliament of long years' standing and today's Foreign Minister, the Stern-gang sentenced in 1943 Lord Moyne, the new Middle East mandatary of the British government to death - and carried out the sentence. Historians consider it most likely that the murder of the UN mandatary, Count Bernadotte,

45) Erich Follath, "Das Auge Davids - Die geheimen Kommandounternehmen der Israelis", Goldmann-Sternbücher, Hamburg 1980, pp 58 - 59

must also be attributed to this gang.

On June 18/45 – soon after Germany's surrender, and the unimaginable horrors of the concentration camps were discovered and broadcast around the world – the 'Jewish Agency' asked the British Mandate authorities for immigration permits for 100.000 survivors of the camps. But British prime minister Clement Attlee was not swayed by the Holocaust story and approved only 1.500 immigrants per month.

About this time, the 'Haganah' emerged, using terror methods. During a raid on a camp, where the British were holding hundreds of illegal immigrants for later deportation, British soldiers lost their lives, and the British were forced to bring in more troops. The underground immigration agency 'Mossad' started to bring in arms besides refugees.

The struggle for an independent State of Israel came to a head; terrorism and counter-terrorism created a condition of lawlessness and chaos...". (p. 58 - 59)

3.) 1938

As a third example, let us compare the reaction of the Reich Government in 1938 and Israel on the other hand in 1982 in response to the murder of their respective ambassadors.

Ernst vom Rath, a German embassy official in Paris, was murdered by Hershel Grynszpan on Nov. 7/38. At that time, almost all the top officials of the Nazi party had started to assemble for a commemorative meeting in Munich. When reports of the wrecking of Jewish stores and burning of synagogues (ostentatiously a reaction of the German people to the slaying) arrived at the assembly, everybody, including Hitler, was utterly astounded, if not to say, aghast. To this day, it has not been possible to trace the blame to anybody in the Nazi leadership. Goebbels has been named as the initiator, however, there is no proof for this allegation. 46) There are indications that the pogrom was started by unidentified phone calls, rather than signed, certified or traceable messages. The losses in terms of human lives, unwarranted internments, and property damage are very difficult to establish. — There was an immediate order to all 'Gau'-leaders with follow-up letters, worded as follows:

"On the express order from the highest authority, arson or destruction of Jewish stores or property must not take place under any circumstances!"



The subsequent compulsory collection of RM 1 billion (20 percent property levy in four instalments, distributed over one year), the ordinance governing the exclusion of Jews from economic life and a number of further discriminatory measures contrary to the principles of a state under rule of law, were undoubtedly decisions to be condemned; it resulted in a senseless confrontation, both in internal and foreign politics. However, these measures legalized neither murder nor war, but were intended as a deterring factor against further assassinations of German officials abroad, after Botschaftsrat vom Rath had already been the eighth victim of murder.

46) Ingrid Weckert, "Feuerzeichen", Tübingen 1981 — The book contains a comprehensive, carefully researched investigation into the background and consequences of the so-called "Reichskristallnacht" of November 9, 1938. In connection with the above mentioned events it is interesting to know that even during the trials after the war the persons responsible for the simultaneous arson and violence throughout the Reich could not be identified. The highest Party Court which took action along with the civil courts at the time, did, in fact, prosecute and punish criminal acts in connection with these outrages, even if this was carefully concealed from the public. — Ingrid Weckert comes to the justified conclusion that the "spontaneous insurrection" — at a time when almost all top Party leaders were absent from their command centers and assembled in Munich for a commemorative celebration — was planned and initiated by forces abroad in cooperation with forces active in the resistance movement inside of Germany and was joined by a number of rebels in the lower SA-formations who probably did not comprehend the situation. — For early/mid November, 1938, an announcement by the British government concerning a halt in immigration for Palestine had been expected. There were powerful interests at the time who attempted to prevent this, even at the risk of tremendous sacrifices. — Compare: "Historische Tatsachen" No. 10, p. 21 f



Caption: This is the terrorism of Israel's "Christian" friends in Beyrouth: Slaughtered Palestinian women and children; in the rear, Lebanese helpers protecting themselves with gas masks from the stench of decaying corpses.

Massacre of over one thousand defenseless Lebanese and Palestinians on Sept. 16 - 18/82 in the Beyrouth Refugee Camps Sabre and Shatila. — Witnesses are solidly accusing Israel of having assisted in planning it, not interfering during perpetration, and subsequently actively helping with "removing of all traces", including levelling of houses by bulldozers. Prime minister Menachim Begin refused initially to order an inquiry. An eventual investigation was stifled and quickly forgotten — as were also many other things.

The PLO reacted to this raid by firing on Israeli border villages, thereby provoking more raids against the Palestinians, and it became a vicious circle ...

In London, the conviction prevailed that Begin was attacking the wrong people in Lebanon. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher hinted at that opinion when denying publicly that the assassination was the real cause for Israel's new offensive, but merely triggered it. Thatcher also pointed out that the hitlist, found by the British Anti-terror police (C 13) after the murder, contained the names of prominent politicians and Israelis, but also listed Nabil Ramlawi, London's PLO-Representative, ...

Seen in this context, a statement made by Ramlawi becomes more significant.

He said that the PLO was not responsible for the Argov murder. Ramlawi, whose predecessor was murdered in London because of his 'conciliatory attitude towards Israel', also stated that the Israeli diplomat was a victim of a determined campaign, which is presently carried out in the capitals of Europe to discredit the PLO and to undermine the friendship which has developed between Palestinians and E.C. governments' ...

"Frankfurter Allgemeine" Jul. 14/82:

"It appears that the PLO has come nearer its target of international recognition in secret negotiations with European governments and in its direct contacts with Washington (via Tunis) during the period January-June of this year..."

The Begin Government, on the other hand, sought to prevent this recognition by all means. It wanted to destroy the PLO's diplomatic offensive by dis-information, terrorist action and, finally, by an attack on Lebanon... It is Israel's war target to destroy the 'Palestinian Liberation Organisation' both militarily and politically.

The heavy air-raids in April and May were in preparation towards this goal. With the unilateral extension of the cease-fire terms on Israeli facilities outside Israel and Lebanon, the Israeli government created the legal base for its offensive. The PLO was taken aback, when the US adopted this interpretation of the armistice. The assassination of the Israeli ambassador provided finally the desired pretext.

According to PLO information, the terrorist group of Abu Nidal, which is held responsible for the murder, was manipulated by the Israeli Secret Service."

The number of victims and the tremendous damage and misery resulting from the Lebanon invasion, have not been evaluated to date. This war has plunged Lebanon into permanent chaos; it is still going on in 1985 — seven years later.

1982

"Bildzeitung" Jun. 7/82:

"Revenge for the assassination in London of Israeli ambassador Shlomo Argov. Israel invades Lebanon. 20,000 men — 400 tanks. The air force was deployed to bomb in repeated waves the refugee camps and Palestinian bunkers around Beyrouth and Tyrus."

"Allgemeine jüdische Wochenzeitung" Jun. 11/82:

"The bullets of the Palestinian terrorists, which killed Argov last week in London, have now triggered the expected explosion in the Middle East..."

It must have been clear to the instigators of the London assassination, that Israel at this time would abandon its restraint and strike, unless she was willing to lose her credibility and power of retaliation and to encourage more acts of terrorism. They must have been aware of the fighting between the different parliamentary factions in Israel, which has been raging for weeks and in which Defense Minister Sharon and Army Chief Eytan, pleaded for military action against the PLO in Lebanon to terminate its influence...

On Jun. 4/82, when the Israeli Cabinet convened to discuss the Argov murder, there was no more opposition to a massive strike by the Air Force against two PLO bases in Beyrouth.